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The Freeman

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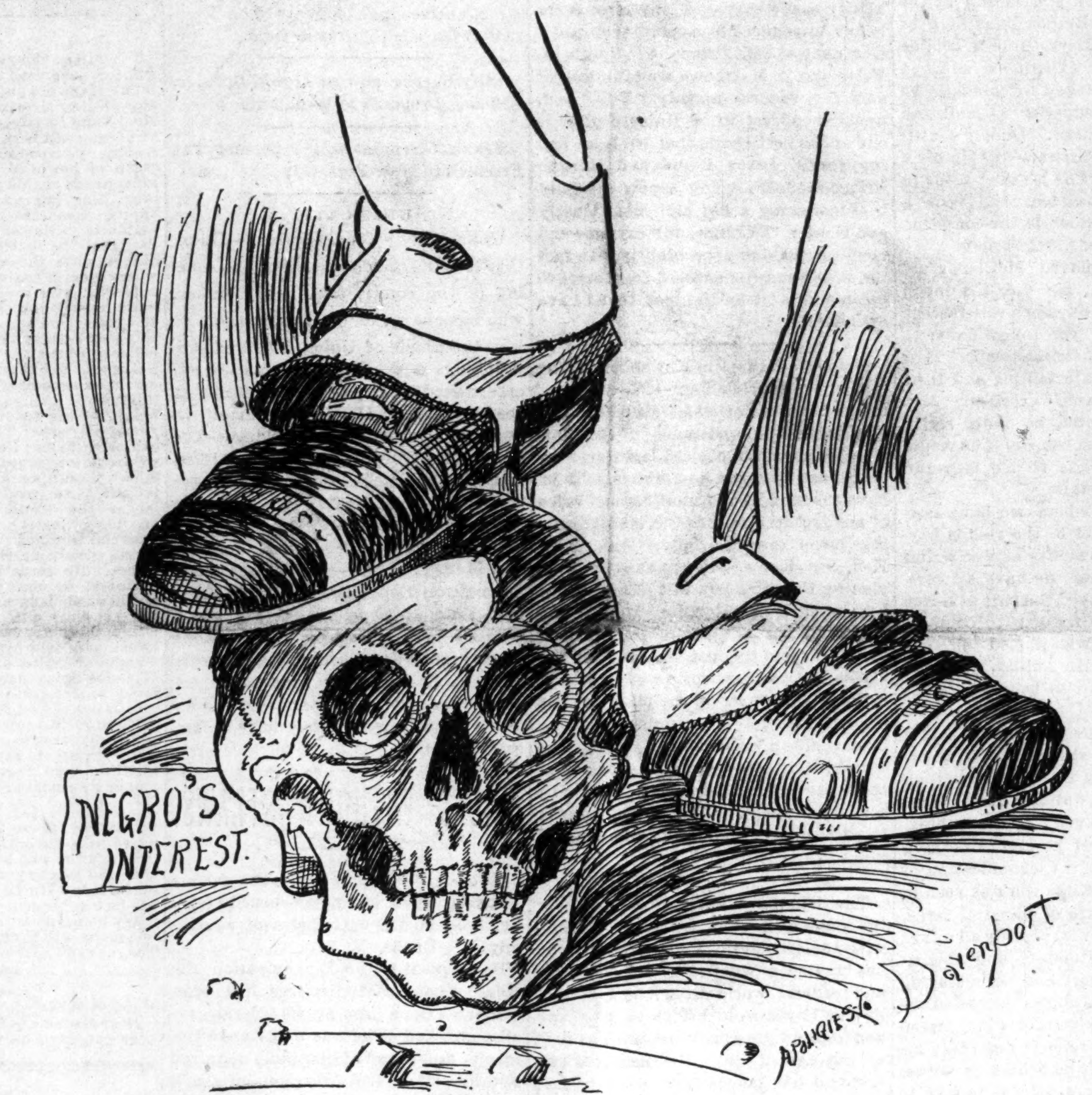

Oppression's heel grinds low to earth,
The grinning skull of disputed worth,
Where mayhaps in future years
'Twill rèssurect to confound its peers.
The flying years in cycles whirl;

Nations, men, are images of that purl;
Today, bearing crush, defeat and sack,
Tomorrow others will dally at the rack.
Abide thee on amid javelin flings
For God's good time bears healing in its wings!

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Failure of Social Equality as a Political Issue—Messrs Sedgwick and Paine Invoke Highest Personal Privilege—Episcopal Convention.

(Staff Correspondence.)

"Social equality" as a political issue has proven to be such a sorry failure that all but the ultra-radicals have abandoned it. Everybody with a spoonful of intelligence knows that social intercourse is a question for the individuals most interested to solve and for others to meddle is the sheerest kind of impertinence. It is certainly a peculiar species of assininity that causes the South to feel that it is especially called upon to regulate the affairs of the universe in its relation to the Negro. Not content with receiving proper accommodation at a public place himself the average "southerner, by gad, sah!" must insist that no one distasteful to him in color should be served upon the premises. Not content with deciding who shall be eligible to courtesies at his own home he must needs obtrude himself into the affairs of other people and pass upon who shall be acceptable as their personal associates. This policy of "butting in" is enough to nauseate sensible people who believe in freedom of action within the limit of the law.

President Roosevelt once availed himself of his righteous prerogative and shared a luncheon at the White House with Dr. Booker T. Washington—as he had previously done with the representatives of the Cuban, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Mexican, Haytian, Hawaian and other dark skinned peoples. No particular objection was raised to the president's hospitality to the foreigners but the ordinary politeness extended to one of our own Americans was excoriated long, loud and indignantly as an "insult to the South." Why? What had any individual or section to do with the private business of the president of the United States? Who thus raises the race issue—Mr. Roosevelt, who treats all persons alike, or the South, which insists that differences shall be made to suit its peculiar notion of propriety?

Now comes the mendacious South again interfering with the private affairs of Mr. Alexander Sedgwick, a New York millionaire, who saw fit to entertain Dr. Washington recently at his country home in New England. Again are the South's tender sensibilities affronted! Among those who dined with Dr. Washington were: Rev. Dr. Arthur Lawrence, rector St. Paul's Church; Bishop William N. McVickar, of Rhode Island; Baron Von dem Busche, first secretary of the German Embassy; Dr. W. Collman Thompson, of Washington, and Richard S. Bowker, of New York. The Tuskegee educator was easily the central figure of the gathering and all listened with eager interest to his observations upon the various topics of the day. They gave it out freely in their reports of the occasion that they had found the colored guest a "brainy, dignified and self possessed gentleman."

The assinine critics of such big hearted men as Mr. Sedgwick are most aptly, if caustically described by T. Thomas Fortune as "southern hayseeds" who have had no opportunity to become familiar with amenities of any sort have hobnobbed with common place society all their lives and would not know the taste of champagne from bay rum and would mistake ice cream for frozen soup. Such benighted creatures are to be pitied as well as censured, for culture is an unknown quantity in their curious make up and Christianity is to them a term as vague as the philosophy of Talmud. Nevertheless, undisturbed by the mouthings of the hoodlum press, of which the Nashville American and Louisville Courier-Journal are delectable types, the Sedgwicks and high minded men of their kind will go on obeying the divine injunction of Christly brotherhood and lighting up the dark places of the earth with their illuminating creed. "Let the galled jade wince!"

The failure of the social equality scare as a political weapon is further emphasized by the announcement of Robert Treat Paine, a scion of the bluest of blue blood, at one time Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, a man whose name and fame are rather widely known, declaring that he will not vote for Alton Brooks Parker. His reasons are more remarkable than the refusal itself and come as a thunderbolt to his partisans below the Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. Payne administers a body blow to the Tillmanic horde when he said:

"I do not want to see a Vardaman, a Tillman or an ex-Gov. Brown of Maryland in the White House, or a man of whom it may be suspected that he would treat a Negro in the White House as such men would treat the black man.

"I want a man for president who will treat all men on their merits as men alike In this respect I think Roosevelt has been a godsend to this country, for he has displayed qualities that we have not seen in presidents of the United States for many years. Eight years ago the country was torn by a conflict between classes and Roosevelt has done more and I believe will continue to do more to dissipate the spirit of class hatred, which is about the worst thing that could befall the country, than any man I know of.

"Does not this dilemma face Mr. Parker, if elected president, and if there were in Washington a gathering of the most eminent educators of this country, among whom Booker Washington would be inevitably classed, and the president wished naturally enough to show due recognition and honor to this gathering and invited them to the White House would he bar out Booker Washington?

"This is only one of my reasons for desiring to vote for President Roosevelt, but coming of abolition stock and being born and bred a Republican this aspect of the case does have much weight with me I confess."

Mr. Paine bases his argument upon most unusual but unquestionably sound grounds and correctly takes the view that a candidate cannot be trusted to be a president of all the people or to deal squarely with all classes who is dominated by an oligarchy deadly opposed to the recognition of any one class. A man who won't treat a Negro right will not for any length of time treat a white man right. Judge Parker may be just as desirous as Mr. Roosevelt to give the Negro a fair show but the abominable party, of which he is the merest figure head, won't permit him. There are other Democrats like Mr. Paine and it is our hope that they will soon be found exhibiting the same lofty grade of moral courage. It is very clearly established that "social equality" is a matter apart from politics, legislation or exter nal force. It is, as it will always be, a question of the highest personal privilege.

The work of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church now in session at Boston is expected to have a significant bearing upon the future relations of the Negro with that organization. Episcopalianism among our people is growing in numbers and influence. The stately service, broad liberality, the rational creed and impressive spirit of practical religion appeal strongly to intelligent colored people and many are adopting the faith and rearing their children under its standard. For quite a while white and black worshipped together in perfect amity, but the tendency of recent years toward racial segregation in business, politics and society has also reached the churches and the problem that presents itself to the Episcopal church, along with that which confronts the Baptists, Methodists, Catholics and Presbyterians, is the adjustment of the color issue in a way that will keep the church in line with its consecrated mission, guarantee equity to members of all races and do no violence to the traditions and prejudices of the governing factors especially in the South. The increased desire of the Negro for self government in the churches is helping to solve the difficulty, for most of us prefer separation with a complete organization under our own control to being "small fry" in a white church, or the feeble ward of a society which cannot but regard us with the pity that is extended to a poor relation rather than with the respect that a robust, dignified, self supporting and independent body necessarily commands. To this end colored missions are being established and fostered, colored priests are being encouraged and developed and the direct management of business affairs is falling more and more into the hands of the colored vestry. Considerable financial aid will have to be granted for a long time yet, but the belief is general that ultimately the Negro Episcopal Church everywhere will become able to thrive upon its own resources and be as free to act for itself as any white organization does today. A long step toward this independent era would be taken by the consecration by this convention of one or more Negro bishops of America, their dioceses to be the colored societies. Such a plan would be feasible under the proposed provision for special bishops for certain races, languages and locations. We have now a Negro Episcopal bishop for Africa and one or two for Hayti and the West Indies. Such a prelate for this country would be a great stimulus to the church throughout the country and would remove all present difficulties that retard the work in the South. It is more than likely that the convention will take positive action looking to a solution to this problem.

As had been planned Judge J. H. Stotsenburg, of New Albany, a lay delegate from the diocese of Indiana presented to the Boston convention last week a stirring memorial from the National Federation of Civic Rights, reciting the deplorable spread of lynching and mob violence, and describing in detail how so many citizens of the republic, principally Negroes, are cruely put to death each year without due process of law and how powerless the regularly constituted authorities seem to be to defend the majesty of the law. Appeal was made to the convention to arouse public sentiment against these diabolical outrages and crush out the spirit of anarchy which menaces the perpetuity of civilized and orderly government. The memorial was signed by Bishops G. W. Clinton and Alexander Walters, Dr. W. O. Vance, Rev. S. C. Manuel, Prof. W. H. Steward, Publisher George L. Knox, General Correspondent R. W. Thompson, Prof. Jesse Lawson and Dr. B. F. Porter as the committee of the Federation. A resolution, earnestly supporting the prayer set forth in the eloquent paper was introduced by Judge Stotsenburg. It was vigorously opposed by a few southern members and an attempt was made to table the measure. It was finally referred to a special committee from which the resourceful jurist will see that it is duly reported. It may surprise some people to know that Judge Stotsenburg is a rock ribbed Democrat and a leader in the legal fraternity and political circles of Southern Indiana. It is likewise refreshing to realize that we are not wholly without friends in the camp of the enemy.

The usually accurate proof reader on The Freeman who, probably, learned to decipher our writing by a course in Egyptian hieroglyphics skipped a line last week in the paragraph referring to Messrs. George S. Jenifer and John M. Langston, former teachers at Tuskegee, now of the high schools of Baltimore and St. Louis respectively. The error made our comment unintelligible. To straighten out the record let us say over again what we tried to say of them in our last letter:

"This signal recognition of these two bright young men is a direct result of the exemplary record made by them under the systematic training and sturdy discipline of Tuskegee, which has ripened and matured the much good raw material in them and afforded a quality of experience that could not have been gained elsewhere. This training has enabled them and others to find lucrative employment in the schools for the higher education throughout the country. Messrs. Jenifer and Langston are certainly better teachers for having spent a season of foundation building at Tuskegee."

Negro attendance at the St. Louis fair has dropped down to practically nothing despite the strenuous efforts of a few pass holding or subsidized Negro editors to bolster up the indefensible discriminations practiced against the race. The fair lost its attractiveness and moral influence the moment our people found that it was not what was proclaimed to be—a genuine World's Fair—not a mere sectional institution, conducted on on the narrow provincial lines of the Negro hating South. Had it been handled on the broad plan of the Chicago fair the Negroes would have attended by the thousands and the educational effect upon the race of the various marvels in art and science would have been helpful and inspiring. We opine, however, that the managers of the next big fair will do things differently. A people who stand upon their dignity are a people that will be reckoned with.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

Politics seem to be "agoin some."

The Freeman's writers "jest tried themselves" last week.

The Negro who is willing to sell his vote ought to be disfranchised.

Constructives statesmanship was never made of mere denunciation.

The Negro's political storm center hovers over Indianapolis for the present.

Davidson Washington a son of Dr. Booker T. Washington has entered Oberlin College.

Former Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback is "hitting from the shoulder" in the New York campaign.

Evidently the "silly season" lasts the year 'round in and about No. 3 Tremont Row, Boston.

"Nigger" is the South's answer to all questions touching the great economic issues of the day.

As pastor of the Institutional Church at Chicago Rev. J. M. Townsend will prove to be the right man in the right place.

It does not appear that the Taylor and Payne Civil Liberty ticket will reach even the "also ran" or "scattering" column.

If Brother Stanley P. Mitchell's post office address was other than his "grip sack" he might take a notion to run for congress.

With sentiments of deed regret the press

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

The STAGE
HAYWOOD '02

"SMART SET" IN NEWBURG

BY SYLVESTER RUSSELL.

Gus Hill's "Smart Set" Company in 'Southern Enchantment" opened its third road season at Newburg, N Y., Saturday September 10th. The show is billed as a musical comedy but this season's production can only admit of its being classed as a 'variety stage burlesque farce" and as such the show is exceptionally good. The legitimate order of things which should have prevailed in this organization this season in particular is absent and the show suffers all the more because great comedians had formerly played the principal parts. While it is almost useless to dwell upon the standard of the show—now that it does not qualify in the legitimate ranks—it will nevertheless be necessary for me to criticise its worth and the work of the actors along legitimate lines as heretofore both for their own learning and the teaching of the younger generation.

Comparisons of actors and plays in a general way is sometimes unwisely chosen, but in this case the use of such a method for a certain length of time will be the only means of upbuilding Negro comedy perfection. In addition to this it must be understood that as long as Negro comedy continues to be braided together by botchworkers the grade of performance can only be measured by the amount of intelligence found among the actors who collaborate in writing and producing the play. They must know the difference between minstrel farce, burlesque and musical comedy and the lines of work that divide the legitimate performance from the illegitimate. If they do not they are novices. They have got to follow in the foot steps of Bob Cole and Billy Johnson and give legitimate satisfaction when catering to play in first class theatres such as the "Smart Set" has played in. White managers are not at all concerned about the matter and will only give them what they merit. After all that has been said along the lines of musical comedy in The Freeman there is no excuse for this latest edition of "Smart Set" actors who have changed the play and book from the high standard adopted by McClain and Hogan and reduced it to a variety stage attraction. But the show is a good one. I must uphold that fact for the sake of a small element of ignorant actors and other people who are too dumb to understand what I am talking about.

After giving a matinee in the afternoon the company showed again at night to a top heavy house. The first act opened with a lively chorus that was followed by new spicy lines of low variety (not high comedy) which accounted for the slim attendance down stairs. When H. S Dudley as the rich Mr. Bullion entered we found him to be nothing but a common minstrel in ordinary clothes, exactly the same as variety and minstrel people wear. Instead of keeping to the original lines used by Hogan and so correctly followed up by McIntosh he said anything that came handy and talked over the footlights when he pleased This same low variety was continued throughout both the first and second acts. In the third act he was given a surprise by heavy applause from the lower part of the house. Why? I will tell why: "The third act is a perfectly legitimate one without any of the actors knowing it" When Dudley strode out in his plaid marron colored suit he was not aware that he had become legitimate. When he spoke his lines in soliloquy, seated at the table all alone, he was not aware of the fact that he was a legitimate actor at all. He doesn't even know what the word "soliloquy" means. His singing of "Satisfaction Babe," assisted by Marion Smart, was highly legitimate and qualified, but he never knew it. As a recruit from the minstrel stage he's as green as grass. He knows nothing about comedy but he is a very good comedian and will take rank in comedy just as soon as he learns the difference between legitimate comedy and illegitimate variety and also how to dress for low comedy and keep it above common minstrelsy. But this review of H. S. Dudley is a waste of time, he may as well stayed in minstrelsy. We want no more green comedy recruits after this season's criticism, unless they think they can stand gross insinuations to the gore. It was a great pity to reflect back to the first two rotten acts after seeing his excellent performance in the third act, which, if he does not remain in ignorance, will argue well for his comedy future. There is hardly any use in trying to compare Dudley with Hogan. Hogan's conception and acting of the character of Dr Bullion is as high as the sun over Dudleys. But if Dudley had had comedy experience and had followed after Hogan's footsteps he would have been superior to McIntosh as a comedy comedian. Dudley's initiation scene in the first act was simply a school boy farce while his duel scene in the third act was real comedy. What a sad comparison. Such is the condition of the Negro comedy stage today.

John Bailey played McClain's old part fairly well. He did too much ranting and will be more satisfactory when his nerves get toned down to composure. His sketch with Miss Smart was quite entertaining and their shadow dances were excellent. Mr. Bailey's sketch could be called legitimate when given in comedy if he would confine his dialogue to his lady and omit the footlight talk.

J. Ed. Green whom we have now seen in comedy (act 3, the rest is burlesque) and whose ability as a co-writer and stage producer we have all carefully observed, played the part of a rich planter. He has no art to compare with Billy Young who played the same part last season. His ability, if any, as a comedy actor had to be shown in the third act some of his gestures were clumsy but his fine cut clothes and a false gotee attracted from his awkwardness still his acting was nothing beyond a minstrel farce walking gent. As a playwright we haven't seen anything. As a stage preducer he knows nothing about comedy or the classification of different kinds of stage work as seen in the present mixture of minstrel farce, burlesque and musical comedy all mixed up together, legitimately and illegitimately in the Smart Set. His staging of "Queen of the Jungles" revealed the same unfortunate verdict. Mr. Green has floated many reports regarding his own ability only to be floored by actual criticism. This is a painful rebuke to a man who has quite over estimated his capacity in more than one skill too many. Now he can begin over again with new courage and will, perhaps, succeed better.

Jerry Mills, who probably has no say in regulating the play, appeared in his original role of tramp and waiter. He was given full sway and overdid his part in two or three little places, but his skate dancing was ever so good.

William Johnson, as "Buster," was fair and Gus Hall was a capable, artistic Royal imitator. Lawrence Chenault acted a small part creditably. He sang "Tell Me With Your Eyes" with a sympathetic voice that has but little sweetness.

The acting honors amongst the females was carried off by Miss Marion Smart, a lively prepossessing soubrette with only a light alto voice but with nimble feet for dancing. In her sketch with John Bailey Miss Smart wore a handsome delicate pink chiffon dress affaced with spangled rosettes. Miss Hattie Hopkins sang "Good Night, Lucinda" and "Old Kentucky Home," the latter song she sang charmingly even if she does not know the words correctly. This and the undesirable notes from a bass singer in the chorus detracted from its good effect. Miss Hopkins is indeed generously gifted with a truly great voice which lacks culture. Her lower notes are far from artistic finish and her upper notes are brought out by easy, natural force rather than skill from training. Miss Hopkins is a Creole with beautiful hair that is shaded between auburn and chestnut. She is not handsome but looked very well in a beaded black dress. She wore a diamond throat necklace but I may as well state that there is great fear that too much display of emblems will run the diamond racket in the ground. Mamie Emerson and Jeanette Foster were two other actresses who attracted attention.

The work of the chorus was specially commendable. There sunflower and Indian presentations were sweet dreams of musical comedy that elevated them above the leading actors of the company, and the drill—that belongs only to the variety stage—was perfection. The first two acts are two long and the curtain went down at 11:15 p. m, one half hour too late.

The criticism of this production is a sacrifice which I am bound to make. I have resolved to place Negro comedy of the future on the same basis of equality and perfection as the best educated legitimate white show that travels. No colored actor, excepting the few actors who understand the traditions of the stage can read my criticisms over once and understand them properly. The talented illiterate actor who must learn in order to succeed in comedy will have to read and study my criticisms and comments on comedy many times if he desires to become a great actor in a new modern branch of Negro art that requires race character study, educational skill, comedy experience and legitimate understanding.

An insult to your face—poor soap; insist on Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for booklet "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

W. H. Mahara writes —Our company is not only meeting with big success financially but pronounced by the press and public to be the best colored company that they ever attended. Albert M. Damon, violinist, Louise Loston and Bessie LaBelle are a revelation and a pleasing surprise to all. All three appearing in an act that for its artistic ability easily surpasses anything every before introduced by a colored company. Our quartet, M. Prince, W. Smith, J. Petty and Z Matthews are takink eight and ten encores nightly. The band, under the direction of Haley Smith, is one of the best bands that we have had for years Leroy Bland and Morgan Prince are introducing a new specialty that is making a big hit. Sam Ousely and Gordon C. Collins, our extreme end men, are making good nightly. In fact the whole show is encored from start to finish and is one of the best that I have ever had.

Notes from the Jim Key show on the pike at the World's Fair —We are now in our 22d week of great success. Jim Key with the assistance of Gordon Burch, the young colored lecturer, who is still acting clown and who is said to have the loudest and most distinct voice of any lecturer on the pike, is still drawing large crowds daily. Mrs. Wm. Key, Doc Key's wife, who has been visiting the show left last Monday for her home in Shelbyville, Tenn. Our show will close the last of next month and we expect to open at the Fair in Portland, Ore., next spring. Mr. Burch is the only lecturer on the pike who has a cut in the September number of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. Burch who is from Ohio says he likes the money in the West but will be back to God's country to spend it. He sends regards to all friends in and out of the profession.

The Hindoo Wonder Makers, under the management of G. W. W. Jones, with their mysterious son, Henry, who has created a wonder in the scientific and medical world from the fact that he was 13 years old before he was born and kept on growing older until he died at the age of 240. He measured two feet and ten inches from head to foot and 2 feet and seven inches back again making the enormous total of 92, which figure has not been reached by any previous exhibition. He was first discovered 10 miles from any water and 12 miles from any land. They will open this season with a new show and new name "The African Co.," they will open the season at Mt. Sianis on October 10. They would like to correspond with Mr. Boomsky and Mr. Moore, the magicians, address G. W. W. Jones, 1218 Broad street, Augusta.

Ed. C. Price writes —My wife and I are well and send regards to all in and out of the profession. We are meeting with the greatest success here in the South and are still keeping them laughing all the time. Prof. Hawk is meeting with great success with his work. Prof. Hawk send regards to Bobby Kemp, May and all Florida friends and says he is on his way to the Florida home. We play Greenville, S. C., from October 5-12. We give Sunday concerts, which are also called the first ever. After Greenville we go to Columbia, Ga., for ten days then to Savanan, Ga., for twenty days. J. Turner Wall and Prof. Wm Eatry write.

In speaking of minstrel companies the Topeka, Kan, Daily Capital of October 1 has the following to say of Mahara's Big Minstrel Company:

"Mahara's minstrels gave an exceptionally clever entertainment at the Crawford last night. There are five women in the company, all good singers. Nearly every feature of the show last night was of a high order there being little of the horse play which goes with the average minstrel performance, white or black. Mahara's minstrels are in Williams & Walker's class. A large audience greeted them.

McCarver, Garay & Bamboo have been out on the coast for one year and four months and have only lost eight weeks in that time. They played twenty weeks over Lubusky circuit and ten weeks in Southern California. They play their return dates over the Three L circuit then up North to Portland over the Goldsmith circuit for ten weeks and now they are on Lubusky's circuit playing their way East, closing in Denver sometim in November. Regards to friends.

Napoleon Johnson writes from Georgia Minstrels.—At this writing I am somewhat under the weather but the rest of the boys are well. George C. Horace closes November 1. Boomsky is still mystifying the people with his tricks. Williams & Remaker's buck and wing dancing always pleases. Our new parade suits will arrive soon. Fred Harper wants to hear from Fred Simpson.

Albert D. Hunt, trombone player, just closed two seasons with a Rabbit Foot Co., and is now at his home in St Louis, Mo. Hunt send regards to the Rabbit Foot Co., and would like to hear from Amos Gilliard, W. G. Kennedy and Billy Bradley, he also send regards to all in and out of the profession. His address is 1319 Carr street.

Baynard & Whitney's Famous Troubadors, after a short but needed rest will take the road again, playing West. Their route will include the principal cities. Regards to all friends.

When in New Orleans, La., stop at Mrs. A. S. Malone's 3000 S. Rampart street and secure a copy of The Freeman. On sale there each week.

Billy Barnes, now at Union Springs, Ala, send regards to Wm. Benbow.

Frank Clermont will represent The Freeman in New York City.

UNION CITY.

Union City, Tenn, Special.—Union City is on the boom expecting the coming of the county fair. Abe Walker, who has charge of the fair, expects to give the people of Union City and surroundings a good time.—Miss Carroll entertained a party of young people at the residence of Mrs. Mary Carroll, in honor of her son, W. J. Williams.—The Union City Mercantile Co, is progressing nicely. H. H. Board is manager instead of J. L. Swift.—We have two excellent barbershops under the management of Mr. Wilson on Main street and Wells & Cook.—Abe Walker has a fine cafe on Depot street.—Dr. Walker, our eminent physician, has a grood practice here among us and we hope he will continue with his excellent work.—The A. M. E. Church is preparing for conference. Rev. Edwards is doing all that's in his power. They have an excellent choir.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAWS.

"Ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick, as here-to-fore. Let them go and gather straw for themselves."—Exodus V, 7.

Subsequent to the Emancipation the Negroes balotorial privilegs had been conferred upon him by the federal government, and as he was a novice in the matter and proud of his manly acquired political rites as an American citizen it naturally made him elated with his self imposed prerogative. They have been faithful to the condiitons that have given use to the honors thus conferred with a very little compensation on the part of the "Wise Men" The ballot was to him what the term South was to the Southerner during the ante-bellum times: There are in this body politics ten millions of Negroes with no representation in the National House of congress. Similar conditions do not obtain in any other country. We ask, is this right or justice to a proscribed race of helpless people and for the "promises that will" to be thus passive and let matters drift along unheaded and unchanged Therefore we appeal to law and public sentiment and ask if this is justice?

We heartily approve of the possition taken by Hon. G L. Knox in the premises For his manly and independent stand in the 7th Ind. congressional district, From the fact someone must break the ice and then others will follow, and thereby place ourselves in touch directly with the politicsl macainery of the State and nation, and thus have a fountain head at which we can place our grievences for our selves We trust because self sustaining along all lines of usefulness just the same as others hence we are a co-ordinate branch of this polity, and we must of personal necessitp look after our own interests, we have left the primative stage of life and entered the plane of greater possibilities, and society naturally expects us to formulate our own plans and not depend upon others as has been our wont for so many years previous This stand by some may be looked upon as iconoclastic from a political point of view. However, we do not see it in that light. He, is only asserting his rights as an American citizen, and we hold it to be quite worthy. Therefore, on second and sober thought his possition is not as formidable as it seems upon the surface. There is a certain racial pride that would go with the honors and we would be the recipients thereof Thus, although we recognize that the matter of fitness cuts quite a figure, in fact it is one of the main factors to be considered, yet however, if we cannot secure the ideal do the next best

W. H. STOKES.

Muncie, Ind.

MADAM M'NAIRDEE-MOORE

The gifted Clairvoyant, the great female wonder, born with the double(caul) veil, she is one of the old ancient Southern Clairvoyants of New Orleans. She's a living Phrenologist and Physiogomist. She tells plainl what you are best adapted for in life by reading your brains and mind. Wit a grasp of her hand she gives you a co of influence to enable you to overcome all bad luck. She has made thousands of homes happy. Read the fifth chapter ix verse of St. Matt: "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God." She reunites the separated, makes peace where there is confusion. Your husband or wife will never become angry or your sweet heart forsake you. But will love you better and marry you sooner if you will only heed this lady's consultation. Read what several ladies of your city say, "Yes, we believe the a Godsend to our city; my husband and I had been seperated over a year and jus think since I called on this lady, he returned today, we are together and happy." This young lady says: "The one loved refused to call or write me; I called on this lady and we are now engaged." You can't afford to miss consulting this gifted lady; she is gifted to read characters. She challenges the world to excell her advice on love, losses business, family and financial troubles. Re-unites the separated causes speedy marriage with the one of your choice. No cards allowed in her place of business; no one's ill wishes filled; strictly a Christian lady and depends entirely on her heavenly gift. If you are painful or ailing, think you have been witchcrafted go to see her. She spent eight years in the Jungles of Africa and has traveled through 34 states doing good wherever she went. Read St. John, 9th chap. 33d ver: "If this man is not of God he could do nothing.

Three parlors so arrainged that you meet no friends nor strangers: everything confidential. Owing to such crowds you may call night or day. Permanently located. Send money by postal order or Registered letter

I, for one, as one in the midst. My heart ached from the cruel treatment of my husband and the way he would throw away his time and money until I consulted this wonderful lady. It will soon be a year. Through her he has become a loving husband; and today he presents me with a lovely lot on which he will in the spring erect a home. Tongue can't praise her too highly.

A LADY of New Iberia, La.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1902.

Madame McNairdee, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Madame.—Your letter like a ray of sunshine, came duly to hand and I am very pleased with it, for every word of it were true, I am sorry that I did not write to you months ago. I enclose $6.00 for your service, hoping that you may be successful in bringing about desired results. I feel quite sure that you can. I am very sorry to hear of your being ill, and sincerely hope your speedy recovery.

Molino, Fla., Nov. 14, 1902.

Madame:—You are the proper person in the proper place. All that you say is true and all you do is good. May God bless you,

F. J.

Guntersville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1902.

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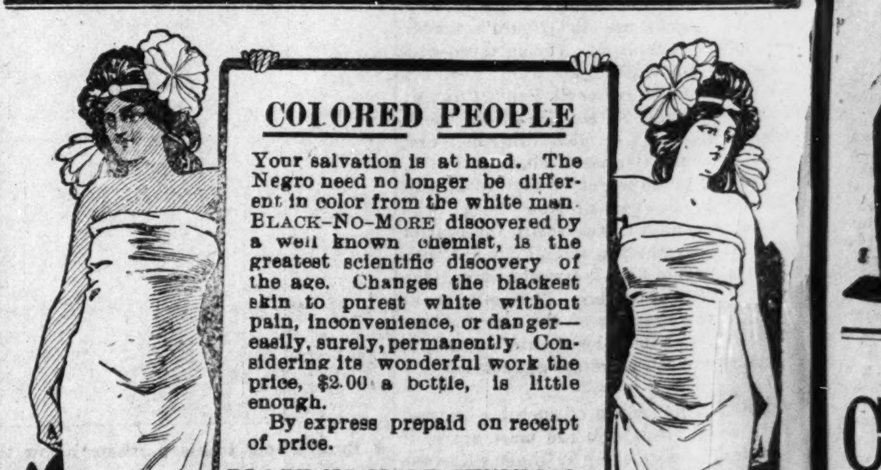

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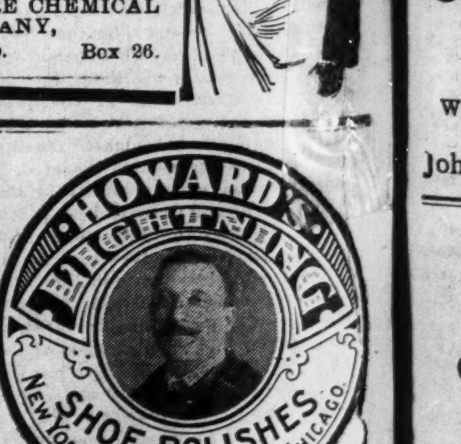

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THE WAITER.

Edited By W. FORREST COZART.

WAITERS' MANUAL.

HOW AND WHEN TO SERVE WINES.

(Copyrighted 1898 by W. Forrest Cozart.)

It requires time, study and practical experience to know how to serve wines. Every waiter should properly know how to care for and serve wines at a banquet and at parties. Headwaiters should make it a special duty to be strictly up-to-date in serving wines, as well as anything else in the culinary department; yet I am forced to say that a great many headwaiters have neglected this important duty. In most of the hotels where I have been headwaiter I had to train the waiters how to serve wines, although my predecessor in several instances was supposed to be thoroughly competent as a headwaiter. I will say, however, if they knew how they failed to drill their waiters properly. As I have seen waiters serve wine in many objectionable ways I have been impelled to prepare the following instructions:

The proper way to open and serve a bottle of champagne is to remove the wires that hold the cork in its place, and at the same time be careful not to shake the contents of the bottle. Place a napkin over the cork and carefully remove it with the fingers, exercising great care that it does not pop out, causing the contents to be spilled. After removing the cork the napkin should remain wrapped around the bottle, and the wine poured out slowly into the glasses, which must never be more than half filled at first, or they will sparkle over. After all the glasses have been partly filled as directed, then commence again and fill the glasses properly, which should be about three-fourths full. If you are serving two or more guests, serve the one that ordered the wine first, pouring a small quantity in the glass; fill the other glasses, then fill the first glass.

It is quite important that every waiter should know that one quart bottle of champagne contains six glasses; therefore, if seven or more are to be served from one bottle, it is very necessary to serve each sparingly, so as to have it go around.

Champagne is the only wine that should be wrapped while serving. Sometimes, however, claret is wrapped for one of the following reasons: It may be to conceal the brand of the claret or to avoid soiling the table linen, which perhaps is of extra fine texture. Champagne is wrapped in order to keep the warmth of the hand from affecting the temperature of the wine, which should be about 34 or 35 degrees (Fahrenheit).

The proper way to open and serve claret is, first, remove the label from the cork, then take a sharp cork screw and draw the cork slowly. If the corkscrew is dull it will break the cork and cause small pieces to fall into the contents of the bottle. After the cork has been drawn, take a napkin and wipe the inside and outside of the neck of the bottle. Serve the guest as above instructed.

Sauternes, hock, sparkling wine and champagne should be served in their native bottles. Sherry, Madeira and port should be served in the decanters. Rhine wine or the Moselle wine glass is green, and the sauterne or chablis glass is red.

The number of glasses contained in a quart of champagne is six; claret, sauterne, hock, etc., is eight; port, Madeira, ten; sherry, twenty-four; liqueurs, cordials and cognac, thirty two.

Temperatures at which wines should be drank: Sauterne, hook and Catawba, 50 degrees; claret, 60 degrees; Burgundy (red), 65 degrees; champagne and sparkling wines, cold or frozen, 33 to 35 degrees; Madeira, port and Hungarian wines, 58 to 60 degrees; sherry, 45 to 50 degrees; ale (bottled), 55 degrees; beer (bottled), 40 degrees.

The above is not claimed to be an absolute rule, as the temperature can be modified to suit the individual taste, but is a safe guide.

In serving ale (Bass'), extra care should be taken, as the contents are very easily agitated, a thing to be avoided. Draw the cork slowly, wipe out the neck of the bottle, take the glass in the left hand and tilt it slightly forward and pour the ale slowly down the side of the glass until it is full.

After mastering the art of knowing how to serve wines, it is absolutely necessary to know when to serve them. An up-to-date headwaiter is one well versed in the culinary art, knowing exactly which wines should be served with each course. The following instructions will be beneficial in this case, although a few more variations could be made:

With oysters and fish, serve sauterne and white Burgundy. Any kind of a dry white wine may be served with fish.

With removes, serve champagne, claret or red Burgundy.

With entrees, serve claret or red Burgundy and champagne.

With poultry or game, serve champagne, claret or red Burgundy.

With terrapin, serve Madeira and sherry.

With pastry or dessert, serve sherry, Madeira, sweet catawba and port.

Creme de menthe should be served just before coffee.

With coffee, serve cognac, liqueurs and cigars.

INDIVIDUAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

[One address line $2.00 per year; including subscription to The Freeman, in advance.]

HEADWAITERS.

F. P. Thompson, Hotel Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y.
T. H. Frame, Knutsford, Salt Lake City, Utath.
G. L. Lang, Colonial Hotel Cleveland, O.
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F. C. Long, Windermere, Chicago, Ill.
J. T. Gilbert, Hotel Anderson, Pittsburg, Pa.
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Send us fifty cents and we will mail you a bottle post paid. Address Ozonized Ox Marrow Co., 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEGRO WAITERS IN CONVENTION.

The Head, Second and Sidewaiters National Benefit Association, which held its sixth annual convention at Atlantic City, N. J., last June, has issued a report of its sessions, which appears in neat, attractive pamphet form, illustrated with the likenesses of the officers and honorary members. Among those whom the association has chosen to honor are Rt. Rev. Alexander Walters, Revs. C. S. Morris, D. D., Wm. A. Credditt, D. D., J. Anderson Taylor, Messrs. John Trowers of Germantown Philadelphia, Pa., Geo. L Knox, editor of "The Freeman" and John Mitchell, editor "The Planet."

The publication sets forth a number of excellent addresses delivered before the body, reports of officers for the year and letters from prominent hotel men commending the work of the association. These speeches, reports and letters, also roster of names of delegates in person and by proxies will prove valuable to hotel men everywhere, since they tend to dignify the waiter's vocation, making it a calling that is considered and not one of reproach as it has been sometimes held in the past.

The convention was made up of head, second and sidewaiters who came from all sections of the country, thus making it a thoroughly representative body. The officers who, in the main are head and second waiters, are a gentlemanly set of fellows, men of education, refinement and worth, and must be so to please the exacting patronage of first class houses of to-day.

The waiters have been struggling for years to have the public attach more respect to their calling. Among their own race they have often found this respect and appreciation wanting. The term "flunkey," which has been applied implying base servility, is giving away before the efforts of the waiters of today, who feel that if they honor their calling the relation will be reciprocal—it will honor them. The hotel has been the stepping stone for thousands of colored men who found there light employment and leisure for pursuing an education. It is not too much to say that the greater number of our Negroes of education saw dining room service or service elsewhere in the hotel. They are the substantial men as the rule, educated by contact "association begets assimilation" as well as educated in books. Such men as Bishop Alexander Walters, now a world character, came by the way of the dining room.

"The Freeman," the chosen official organ, has been for years the waiters' champion. Through it this class of men has been heard and to the good of themselves and calling. It collaborates with the association in building up the ten thousand or more young waiter men that they may feel to honor their calling and thus be honored by it. These men are subjected to racial conditions that throw them into this line of work, but they can be men and gentlemen there; the calling will not hurt them if they do not hurt it; and, as before stated, the work is light; there is leisure; it is not without profit.

The association is to be congratulated for its very commendable and salutary work in making the hotel man feel and know he is also a man to be appreciated and respected; it is also to be congratulated on the intelligent conduct of the business it had in hand. The officers are: Frank P. Thompson, headwaiter, Hotel Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y, president; James M. Butler, headwaiter, Hotel Marlborough, Atlantic City, N. J., first vice-president; Samuel D Pannell, second waiter, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., second vice-president; George W. Robb, second waiter, Hotel Anderson, Pittsburg, Pa., third vice-president; John H. Brooks, headwaiter, Hotel Somerset, New York City, N. Y., chairman executive committee; Fred Allen, headwaiter, Royal, Panciana Fla., and West End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J, member of executive committee; Nathaniel T. Burrell, headwaiter, Hotel Normandie, 36th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa, member of executive committee; George W. Truman, headwaiter, Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, N. Y., member of executive committee; Andrew E Banks, headwaiter, Princess Anne Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., member of executive committee; Cornelius Lamar, St. Marks Hotel, St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., member of executive committee; Charles Thomas Ferguson, headwaiter, The Strand Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., member of executive committee.

W. Forrest Cozart, editor of this department, has been appointed National Organizer of the Colored Waiters by the National Republican Committee, and he is now in Chicago arranging the details of the work. Mr. Cozart will visit all the large cities of the Middle and Northwestern States for the purpose of organizing the Waiters' Republican Club. Among the many cities to be visited are Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn., and Indiana cities.

Thomas A. Woods, the affable headwaiter at the Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash., was formerly headwaiter at the Florence Hotel, Birmingham, Ala., about fifteen years ago. Mr. Woods is a hale and hearty fellow well met. He has held his present position for more than two years.

WANDERER WRITES.

TO G. L. KNOX:

North Carolina Special.

My wanderings since I wrote, have been attended by many pleasant little experiences. At Kenansville I met that prince of entertainers, Hon. A. R. Middleton. He is known to every public man in N. Carolina, having been doorkeeper of the house of Representatives at Raleigh, page to Senator Pritchett at Washington and earlier was himself a member of the state legislature etc. etc. He is now Pres. of the colored Fair Association of N. C., and (politically) like one of old, is waiting to see the consolation of Isreal. But the Negro's political importance in this state is a closed story, put that down, from me please. No man now living nor any one begotten by this generation will live to see the effects of Negro mania undone in this state. Had matter thrown off its laws and time had turned backward upon its course the change would not have been more complete. But the courageous Negro is meeting the new conditions with new agencies. Human progress is a plant of slow growth and he is bold indeed who dares to be numbered among the prophets. Manhood and money, then time will tell. Miss Fannie Chestnut and Lillian Schober left Wilmington for Fisk University last week. Miss Nettie Chestnut the social queen of the city is a subscriber to The Freeman. Dr. Shepard, of the Baptist S. S. Union delivered his now famous lecture "The Worth of an Ideal" at St. Stephen last week. Praise is not needed; Shepard did it you know the rest. Bishop Farmer stoped over enroute to Florida and made the ears of Wilmingtonians tingle, last Sunday. The good Bishop is more than thoughtful, he is thought personified. Wilmington is remarkable for having more men with money, and fewer Negro business houses than any city in the world. Men worth $40,000 are here, and the fellow who can express his wealth with three figures is common, but in merchantly pursuits he is practically unknown. Mr. Washington's League literature might be worth the reading here. I leave the land of tar and terpentine, (Jim Crow cars, disfranchisement etc., not mentioned) and go for a short stay in South Carolina the home of Tillmanism, the cradle of secession.

WANDERER.

Home Seekers' Excursion at Very Low Rates.

The Big Four Route will put on sale Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates Tuesdays, Sept 20, Oct. 4 and 18, Nov. 1, 15 and 29, 1904, limit returning 15 days, to Michigan, Au Sable, Beaverton, Branch, Brethren, Cadillac, Kaleva, Manistee and Merritt. For full information and particulars as to rates, tickets, limits, stop-over privileges, etc., call on agents of "Big Four Route" or address Warren J. Lynch, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Cincinnati, Ohio, or H. M. Bronson, A. G. P. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE.

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It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet as soon as they confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear it if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping." In no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind, thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them And yet this can be done by consulting MRS MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

This subject has received no little attention by eminent men and even college professors. So it proves conclusively that although there are infringers in our midst with "oily tongues" perhaps, the gates of wisdom have not been closed to the entire profession.

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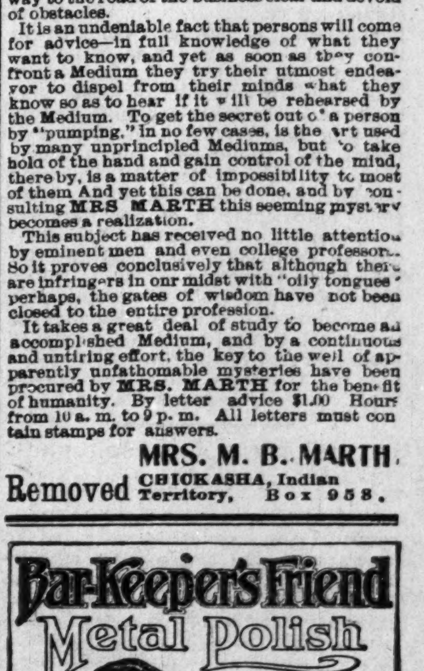
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15. 1904.

MR. OVERSTREET AND SOUTHERN DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Has Congressman Overstreet ever expressed himself publicly on the question of Negro disfranchisement in the Southern States? Has he put on record his abhorrence of this infamy or in any way intimated that something should be done to stop it? If so, the Freeman confesses that it has seen no report of his sentiments. Now that something should be done and must be done, and that speedily, is apparent to all unless the whole country, including the Negroes themselves are to consent to a permanent deprivation of the rights of suffrage and citizenship guaranteed by the constitution. Talk about what has been done for the Negro in the past does not meet the issue. To say that the Republican party gave the Negro freedom and later, by constitutional amendments, conferred on him all the rights of citizenship, while historically true, is of no value in meeting the deadly danger that confronts the Negro at this time. The question is, not what the Republican party did in the sixties but what is it going to do in these opening years of the twentieth century. Of what avail to confer rights if the party that conferred them is going to sit supinely by while these same rights are being taken away. So far as the right to vote is concerned, the Negroes in many Southern States have been reduced to the same condition of vassalage in which they were immediately after the civil war. And this disfranchisemont, this deprivation of rights, this unspeakable outrage against millions of freemen has been perpetrated in open day, by public advocacy and action, and engrafted into the constitutions of various states.

Now the question is first, what are the Negroes going to do about it, and secondly, what is the Republican party going to do about it. Has Mr. Overstreet any views on the subject, any plan of action to check the outrage. Does he contemplate any legislation by Congress or other steps to reinstate the Negro in his rights. This is the burning question with our race, the question of all questions, beside which the other so-called political issues sink into insignificance. Now, the position of the Freeman is that the Negro race everywhere must arouse itself with a view of arousing the party with which it has so long loyally voted and of which it is the mainstay in many doubtful states. Unless our race asserts itself en mass, unless it speaks out with no uncertain sound, unless it makes itself felt in such a way that there can be no mistake about it, things will drift on as they have drifted for years past, until all of us are bound hand and foot and can do nothing.

It is especially incumbent on those of us that are still free to talk and vote to do something that will have an influence on the situation. Here in Indianapolis the Negro has a strong status and voting strength. He holds the balance of power. Included in their ranks are many men of ability, education and capacity for leadership. Shall they sit supinely by while their brethren in the south are murdered by mobs in the body, and in their civil rights by fraudulent constitutions. Shall we here, while still enjoying freedom, not protest against inefficient representation of our interests in Congress and demand that some one be sent there to speak for our race in no uncertain tones. If we do not do this, who will? Unless we spur up the powers that be by constant urging, and insist on a radical change in programme so far as the rights of our race are concerned, on whom can we depend to speak and act for us?

LET US TAKE A LESSON FROM OTHERS.

The Irish, as a race, vote the Democratic ticket as unanimously and as regularly as the Negro votes the Republican ticket. Once in a while the Democrats fail to give this great part of their constituency fair representation on the tickets, and in this case a howl is sure to go up. The Irish insist that as they furnish a large part of the voting strength they are entitled to full recognition and a fair share of all the emoluments. If they see one of their friends on the opposite ticket while left off their own party ticket, they are apt to go over to the assistance of their fellow Irishman, even though it requires a bolt to do it. The Germans are also clannish in this respect and both parties are always bidding for their support by placing candidates of the German race on their tickets. All through the northwest, where the Scandinavians are strong, you will find all parties bidding for their help by putting Norwegians and Swedes on the tickets.

You will notice, however, that even in northern communities where the Negroes hold the balance of power they seldom or never get representation on the tickets. They are good enough to do the voting and electing but not good enough to be recognized in a representative capacity. Why is this thus? Why are not the Negroes sought out and recognized like the Irish, Germans, Swedes and Norwegians. Every one can answer for himself but the Freeman does not hesitate to say that it is due to a lack of sufficient self-assertiveness on the part of the Negroes themselves. Depend upon it, you will not get your share of the things that are going without a demand, a protest, a "bolt" if you will. This is the way all the other races do and this is the way the Negroes must do if they would exercise equal influence with others, in proportion to numbers and deserts. Above all the Negroes must stand by each other individually and by their race collectively, if they would exert a large influence. There is power in numbers when accompanied by a harmonious agreement to demand in unison that which is coming to them. But if the race splits up and fights each other all the time they can accomplish nothing. A house divided against itself grows constantly weaker by internal wrangles and eventually falls. "United we stand, divided we fall," is a well worn old maxim, but it expresses a profound truth. If they can divide us and keep us divided they can easily crush and finally completely conquer us. If this fate befalls us, it is our own fault. If we fail to stand up for our own rights, however, why ask others to do it for us. Depend upon it, a "kick" well directed and based on justice, has a wonderful saving grace in politics as well as in all other affairs of life.

"BOLTERS."

The man who bolts his party ticket, who asserts his independence and claims the right of separate action, has always been regarded by the thick-and-thin partisan with holy horror. He is "a traitor," "he has gone back on his friends," he is "disturbing the harmony of the party." Yet, the Freeman affirms without any fear of successful contradiction, that no great political reform was ever accomplished without a bolt. They are called by different names, such as "schisms," reformations, revolutions, but substantially they all mean uprisings of men to remedy abuses and obtain rights. When Luther nailed up his theses at the "Diet of Worms," he made himself a bolter. When John Hampden refused to pay taxes to Charles I, he began a bolt or revolution which ended in a civil war and the establishment of English liberty on a firm basis. Washington and his copatriots were bolters against the maladministration of the English law by a corrupt party.

All our old abolitionists were bolters. They left their parties for the sake of a great principle and stood as firm as a rock until their object was accomplished. They were roundly hated in their day as "disturbers of the harmony of the party." Did anybody ever see such "wrongheaded cranks" who actually refused to vote their party tickets simply for the sake of being "regular." They were hooted, jeered at, ostracised and frequently mobbed. But they finally accomplished their great object, which was the freeing of a race for centuries held in slavery. If there had been no bolters, no "disturbing of the harmony of the party," there would have been no emancipation. No old party ever reformed itself. No old party ever willingly took up a disturbing issue, which threatened to disrupt it and cause a loss of votes. Now there is a demand for a new emancipation made necessary by the undoing of the results accomplished by the first one. The race once freed, at the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, is again being bound in slavery even more degrading than that formerly existing.

The position taken by the Freeman is that a manly protest is demanded by the race for which it speaks, because nothing effective is being done to prevent the consummation of the latest form of slavery. The candidacy of Mr. Knox is a move to put this protest in an effective form. It is notification to the world that our race demands a hearing and a rectification of abuses. As a representative man of his race, he pleads their cause, shows the necessity for sharp action and presents himself as a candidate for their suffrages, pledged, if elected, to do what others have failed to do, though repeatedly chosen by the people to legislate for them. The situation undoubtedly presents a crisis for our race. If something is not speedily done, it will soon be too late to do anything. The main thing is for every Negro in Marion county to stand up and be counted on the side of his race's rights. All we want is justice, fair treatment and obedience to the laws of the land as they affect our constitutional rights. Is this asking too much. And must we be vilified, denounced and abused because we insist that the Negro is entitled to the protection of the laws and to a hearing at the national capital in matters of life and death interest to him.

GIVE THE NEGRO A CHANCE.

Leaving aside every other feature of the discussion, on general principles alone the Negro is entitled to a fair share of representation in Congress. With over 11,000,000 population, they have not a single member of any legislative body in the Union. All the laws are made without consulting them and frequently enforced by men hostile to their interests. For business purposes alone, so large and important an element of our people should have men at headquarters who could be consulted and speak authoritatively, as to the needs, complaints, desires and just demands of their race. All other races, classes, trades and nationalities are represented in the law-making bodies. There are laboring men present to look after the rights of their order, there are farmers to see that the agricultural classes are not neglected, the railroads have strong and active workers, the manufacturers numerous champions. Even the territories are allowed special representatives in Congress, authorized to introduce bills and speak at large on all measures affecting their constituency. The Negro alone is absent. His voice is silent. He has no spokesman. Nobody hearing from him, nobody is apt to care for him and he has to take what is left over after everybody else is satisfied.

The truth is that we are violating one of the fundamental principles of popular government when we thus muzzle a great and powerful army of wealth owners and wealth producers. In England, which, like ours, is a representative government, attention is paid to this principle. John Burns and Keir Hardy are there to represent organized labor and when the Cabinet desires information as to pending labor legislation, these watchful members are able to answer. The manufacturing class, the landowning class, the gentry, the common working people all have representatives expressly elected and especially qualified to speak for them. England is one of the best governed countries in the world and has one of the most just system of laws. Race prejudice is unknown. The Negro population is small, but if it was large enough to demand representation it would be granted to them freely and the Negro member of Parliament would be accorded every courtesy and right. What is stated as to England, is also true of all the other European countries. This boasted America of ours, and we say it with sorrow, is the only one in the world where race hatred runs rampant, is increasing all the time instead of diminishing and where membership of a particular race is actually regarded as a crime of itself, which subjects the unfortunate to being shot on sight without further evidence. The position which the Freeman has taken and desires to emphasize is that these conditions will not remedy themselves and the Negroes, individually and collectively, must labor in every possible way to mitigate if not abolish them. Don't wait for others to do it. Don't depend on party machines bossed either by your open enemies or lukewarm friends. "Who would be free must himself strike the blow." Negroes must make themselves felt and felt strongly if they would not continue permanently disfranchised, run over and neglected. "Now is the accepted time." They have an opportunity to at least file a protest and a protest is often the beginning of substantial reforms. Very slight acts have started revolutions and we are told in the Book of Kings that "a cloud no larger than a man's hand" eventuated in a storm that swept all before it.

THEN AND NOW.

Mr. Knox's candidacy for Congress has evoked the old singsong story which has been dinged into the ears of our race in every campaign for forty years. "The Republican party freed the Negro, set him on his feet, enfranchised him, made a man of him. This entitles it to the ownership of the Negro in fee simple for all time to come. None but an ingrate Negro will ever vote anything but the Republican ticket and the highest of crimes and misdemeanors is to do anything to prevent Republican success." No one is more sensible than Mr. Knox of the obligations incurred for obtaining our freedom. None is more grateful than he for what has been done for the race by the great men who led the movement in this country for human freedom. But this is all history. It is in the past and we are now living in the present. It is the duties of the hour passing over us, of the age of which we are a part, that must influence our action and not the occurrences of fifty or sixty years ago. The question is, not what the Republican party did in the sixties, not what it did during the administrations of Grant and Lincoln, but what is it doing now. What does it propose to do in the future?

It was of little avail to obtain emancipation if all involved therein is to be gradually taken away as the result of the cowardice or indifference of the successors of the men who originally granted liberty. We are not dealing now with the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, but with the measures and movements to nullify those great constitutional charts. The former were issues of the sixties; the latter are issues of the year 1904. Sensible men grapple with the troubles immediately before them and dismiss from consideration all those that have passed into the realm of history. Politics can't be conducted on a sentimental basis. It is pure business. When we elect a man to Congress it is to attend to our business affairs in that body and not sing doxologies about "the glorious past," and the undying fame gained by men who have been in their graves scores of years. It is the nature of parties to cling to their prejudices long after they have forgotten their principles. Degenerate sons of worthy sires are apt to claim an ancestral credit which they are unable to ask as the result of their personal merits. Parties will degenerate unless held to their ideals by the conscience of their best element. They will neglect their duties unless spurred on thereto by those in the organization who refuse to be satisfied with mere lip service and artful dodging by self-seekers.

The Negro race, if true to itself and if it ever expects to reach its ultimate goal, must deal with issues as they arise and make themselves felt in every recurring campaign in logical accordance with the circumstances then existing. Mr. Knox is not asking anybody to send a Democrat to Congress. He is asking them to elect a Republican, one that has been tried in many a party battle and always proved true. The Republican he asks them to elect, while standing for the general interests of all the people, proposes to pay especial attention to remedying certain wrongs of the race to which he belongs. He wants them to have a hearing in the halls of Congress. He wants them to have a representative there, who is thoroughly familiar with their needs, in sympathy with their wrongs and able as well as anxious to set them right before the country. The present representative, so far as the Negro race is concerned, has proven unsatisfactory. The proposition is to supplant him by one who is just as good a Republican as he is, with the added advantage of being able to speak with authority for the thousands of Negro population living in the county of Marion.

PARTY BOLTS IN FOUR STATES.

There is no way to purify politics, to remedy party abuses, to rectify wrongs, except by determined, independent movements of those who feel aggrieved. That Mr. Knox is doing nothing extraordinary or out of the way and that he is acting strictly within his rights, as well as in the interest of our race and the people generally by his candidacy for Congress, will appear from a glance at political conditions in four great states. In Wisconsin, a movement is in progress within the Republican party of gigantic proportions which is carried on irrespective of the fact that it threatens party supremacy in the state. This revolt is headed by Messrs. Spooner and Quarles, the two senators from the state, and participated in by thousands of the ablest and staunchest Republicans. It is not necessary to inquire minutely into the details or the reasons alleged for their action. For our purpose, it is sufficient to know that these party men, to remedy party abuses and carry out what they regard as necessary reforms, do not hesitate to bolt their ticket. Now, if white Republicans in Wisconsin can do this, why may it not be done with equal justification by Negro Republicans of Indianapolis? Here, from the standpoint of the Negro race, party affairs are decidedly unsatisfactory and Mr. Knox has taken the lead in a movement to set things right. But, aside from the abuses and wrongs arising from long continued machine rule, a great principle is involved which affects in the most vital way, every man, woman and child of the Negro race in the United tSates. The movement is for the preservation of the rights we have, including the right to vote, hold office and pursue happiness in peaceful pursuits. The aim is to make these rights secure by forcing all parties to respect them and especially to hold the Republican party to its duty of seeing that when these rights are assailed it will come to the rescue, not simply in talk but by taking positive action.

The other state revolts growing out of party abuses and machine rule, violation of party pledges and general dereliction, are in Missouri, Illinois and Washington. In all these states independent movements were necessary in order to bring the party machines to time. It is well known that these corrupting agencies in all parties will never reform themselves or do the right thing until strong pressure, actual force, is brought to bear. The stubborn ox will not turn his head until hit upon the horn. Now, if Missouri Democrats are justified in putting a hook into the nose of their machine monster, why may not the Negro Republicans of this county profit by their excellent example. Thousands of Republicans in Washington are openly supporting the Democratic candidates as the only means of punishing their own party machine which at its state convention brazenly sold out to the railroads and meekly nominated railroad tools for all the state offices.

In Illinois, Deneen led the revolting Republicans in crushing their corrupt machine and is now conducting a campaign in open defiance of that element who insist that "we must stick to the party, however worthless or corrupt." Of course different forms of complaint and different issues present themselves in these widely separated localities, but they all vindicate the right of party revolution, of revolt, of independent movements to secure reforms. The Negro citizens of Marion county demand certain reforms, ask for certain rights and are refused by the party machine. Hence the revolt and the independent movement led by Mr. Knox.

WHAT OUTSIDERS SAY ABOUT US

The Washington (D. C.) Bee, edited by W. Calvin Chase, and one of the ablest as well as most fearless Negro organs of the country, devotes an article to Mr. Knox's candidacy for Congress in this district. The Bee says it cannot understand why Mr. Knox should be criticised by any Negro journal because he exercises his right to run for Congress. "The Bee is no champion of Mr. Knox," says this paper. "He does not need one. He is sufficiently able to take care of himself." Further along it adds that the only question to be asked is whether Mr. Knox has a just claim to the position he seeks. "If he has, what objection can be justly made against him? Is he the representative of his people?" and this being admitted, "why should he not run for Congress?"

The Bee concludes its article with the following general observations which are worth considering by every member of our race:

"The great trouble with the Negro, is he dislikes to see his fellow man aspire. Mr. Knox is doing what many others cannot do. His record is clean. White Republicans run independently of each other, why can't a colored Republican do the same thing? Must the Negro continue to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water? Must he continue to be the catspaw for men and parties? Mr. Knox is a Republican. He is supporting the entire Republican ticket of his state, with the exception of Mr. Overstreet. Mr. Knox states that Mr. Overstreet has not kept faith with colored Republicans of his district. If this be true, has Mr. Knox the right to defeat him and elect himself if he can? If he is defeated, he will not be the first man to be defeated."

Negroes have for years been voting for machine-made candidates of another race and the experiment has not worked well. For a change, let's try voting for some of our own men awhile and see if better results may not be obtained.

The oppressed of all nations have obtained their rights only by long, arduous and persistent struggles. If they stand together and keep it up, sooner or later they are victorious. The Irish leaders say that treachery in their own ranks and mutual jealousy of each other, have been greater foes to emancipation than all their open enemies could do. If the Negro race in this country expects to win its difficult struggle for equal rights, it must learn to stand together unselfishly and, as above, refrain from envy of each other.

Mr. Knox, if in Congress, would vote for every worthy Republican measure, just the same as Mr. Overstreet. But in addition he would pay special attention to urging action and legislation to ameliorate the conditions and remedy the wrongs of our own people. And this is the reason why he thinks his election to Congress would redound to the interests of the race to which he belongs and of which he is a sincere and earnest advocate.

Does not organized labor work for itself strictly along class lines, demanding favorable legislation and fighting all men and measures that antagonize them? Do not the Employers' Associations do the same thing, and in fact is not every large interest and class organized for self-defense? Why would it not be sensible for the Negroes to borrow a hint from all this and stand by each other for mutual protection?

Mississippi, while enjoying full representation in Congress for all her population, allows less than half of them to vote. One Negro representative in Congress, only one even, to loudly denounce this glaring outrage and keep it before the public, would be of inestimable value to our race. Mr. Overstreet does not seem to have heard of Mississippi, or, if so, has managed to keep mighty silent on the subject.

Our southern brethren, held down by force and fraud, deprived of their political and civil rights and gradually being reduced to a system of hopeless peonage, appeal to us in states where freedom is still enjoyed, to strike a blow for their emancipation. No move in this direction would be so effective as to get a few representatives of our race in Congress. Even one would count for much.

All history shows that if one class or one race is allowed to make all the laws and do all the governing, the other races aud classes will be oppressed. Witness, the Plebeians of Rome, the Jews of Russia, the Armenians of Turkey and the Negro in our own country.

Taxation without representation has in all ages been regarded as tyranny. The Negro is taxed, but is he represented.

Every legally qualified citizen has a right to run for office. Mr. Knox is simply exercising this right.

"UNDER THE MAHOGANY."

The Men's Forum, a club of colored men of Cambridge, Mass., recently gave a banquet in honor of the noted Negro educator, Dr. Booker T. Washington. Among those present was the distinguished President Eliot of Harvard University, who divided honors with the principal of Tuskegee.

The toastmaster under a mistaken impression gave it out that it was the first time in the history of Harvard that its president had put his feet under the "mahogany" with black men. President Eliot, in replying, said:

"I have sat at table with colored men many times in my life. I began when a boy in my father's house at the top of Beacon Hill. In my boyhood home I ate with an old colored man who had been a slave and had crossed the Canadian line more than once. Then I have had the honor to sit with Dr. Washington at the college table on commencement day. There's nothing new in this association. So, gentlemen, your toastmaster was a bit in error in thinking the conditions of this meeting had any novelty to me."

It is noted that the mistake of the toastmaster was turned to excellent account. It drew out some information that is right in accord with the reputation of Harvard's distinguished president for greatness of soul and such as might be furnished by many more men of true eminence and great scholarly attainments. True greatness, the possibly for great scholastic accomplishment, seem to be predicated on breadth of soul—so disposed at the very beginning. Locke, the old English philosopher, maintained that man was born void of a single notion, but we have plenty of every day evidence that men are born with faculties that reach out in some directions beyond others as it were, groping amoeba like for their life's food. It will be noted that Mr. Eliot's invironments were in accord with his soul's birth—his nature, nurtured, "soothed and sustained" by parental acquiesence and guidance so that in the making of the man, he stands sufficiently free of that intolerable prejudice, that serves as barnacles to the onward sweep of the ship of state.

President Eliot is an excellent example of a class who are the "breakers" for the fraying sea of national perturburment, men who stand in advance of human society, guiding it to amicable, peaceful ends. White men are concerned no less than black men. They must see that the populace, the frenzied crowd is beaten back to the paths that lead to civic righteousness. Roosevelt, perhaps, in his larger vision, greater in sight, saw, in sittingwith Washington with their feet under the "mahogany," in the act, possibility for good, farther reaching, and more lasting than the possible harm resulting from the spasm of opposition. Beyond all this was the recognition of the meritorious and distinguished, principle, that Presidents should know how to inculcate even if by personal example.

Men will be willing to place their feet under the "mahogany" with Booker T. Washington if it is understood that he stands for his distinguishment and worth and but incidentally reflects honor to the race. It will mean, if we view the situation correctly, that others of eminence will be likewise accorded distinction if they likewise merit it. It is not to be taken as a signal for onslaught, on situations or a rush in places where custom and propriety go so far even as to prohibit the lower classes of whites. It may be ventured that the tendency to invade these places on the part of the "unprepared" from the standpoint of propriety has had much to do with the stern prohibition. It may be believed that if only those of worth, place or refinement had sought certain privileges they would not at this time be denied what is not hindered by the laws.

In speaking of Mr. Eliot we have him in mind as an example also, of a great class of great men who are too great to be small; men who have their conceptions of what the Negroes exact position should be in the light of history and tradition. These men are willing to accord the Negroes every civil privilege relying on their sense of propriety in avoiding the same class of things avoided by the whites in similar circumstances. We do have too little regard for the thing propriety. While there are no written laws on the "quality" of men as guests of hotels, yet the air and surroundings plainly tell who they are intended for. Not necessarily white men, but primarily and essentially for men of leisure and wealth or at least the well to do. Our few would be accommodated if it were not for our many who affect the manners of the well to do, a sort of hypocrisy with which the hotel keeper has nothing to do, but which he will not stand for, and which is to the good of the individual and his pocket until prepared.

As a rule men are not on sociable terms with their employes, white or black; it proves that the Negroes are not alone in the social flat; they do suffer in the greater degree of ostracism, all of which say nothing of the wholesomeness of the system, but that the Negroes do not suffer peculiarly when it comes to the finer distinctions of society.

KNOX ADHERENTS GATHER

Two hundred colored politicians, members of the George L. Club No. 1, gathered last Wednesday night at the residence of James Stine, 501 North West street, to hear speeches by a number of colored leaders, including Mr. Knox himself. Speeches were also made by J. W. Russel and Henry Jackson of the 6th ward. Mr. Knox was greeted with applause when he referred to the abuse of Negro suffrage. Captain Patterson presided at the meeting. A number of women who attended presenfed Mr. Knox with floral favors.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.

gang parts company with Edward H. Lawson, the very able and interesting Washington correspondent of the Boston Colored Citizen.

Whenever you hear of a great moral hue and cry against a certain female teacher you will find it decidedly interesting to study the personnel, record and motives of the most vociferous "huers and criers."

Advice is all the more convincing when the giver takes some of it unto himself. Let the good Bishop Turner leave his comfortable home in Atlanta and rig himself up a kraal in Africa and have his son resign his lucrative berth in the government service and go with him for company.

R. Leroy Stokes, late of Tuskegee, is now on the staff of the New York Age. Mr. Stokes is an Indianian, hailing from the classic town of Terre Haute, called "Tarry Hut" in the true Hoosier vernacular. He is an undergraduate of Harvard and ranks high among "them literary fellers."

Recorder John C. Danov addressed an enthusastic audience of 2,000 at Cleveland, Ohio, on emancipation day and scored the biggest hit of recent years His mention of the name of Roosevelt brought forth a tremendous ovation. Great credit is due Editor Nahum Daniel Brascher of the Cleveland Journal for the splendid success achieved.

It will not help the Democrats win a single vote, white or black, to permit such fire brands as Tillman, Bailey or Carmack to mount a stump in the North. The benighted heathen of South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee may accept their yawps at par value but they are at a discount of 100 per cent in New York, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

The most absurd political canard of the day is the statement of the Boston Guardian that the independent candidacy for congress of Mr. George L. Knox is inspired by Booker T. Washington and backed by the National Negro Business League. A bigger lie was never given circulation. Dr. Washington has nothing to do with promoting official candidacies of any kind anywhere The Overstreet-Knox fight in Indiana's seventh district is a purely local affair and the parties on the ground will doubtless settle it without bumpteous interference from the outside.

R. W. THOMPSON.

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THE STAGE.

By "WOODBINE."

Wm. Thomas says hello, L. Cooper, I am now on the double bass with Williams and Stevens in Hottest Coon in Dixie Co.

G. W. Meyers comedian and buck dancer with Williams and Stevens, Hottest Coon in Dixie Co., sends regards to all Chicago friends.

McKissick & Shadney were at the Star theatre, Pittsburg, Pa., last week. They are headliners at the Arcade theatre, Toledo, O., this week.

Clarence Bush, the well known comedian will leave his country home where he has been spending the summer with relatives and friends for St. Louis, the 16th. Regards to all friends in and out of the profession.

Mrs. Marsh Craig and baby, Lorraine left Chicago, Oct. 11, for Greenville, Miss., to visit her mother a few days, and from there to join her husband in New Orleans, La., the week of November 10th. Her many friends of Chicago wishe her a merry trip.

Tom Logan and Will Able of Louisville, rated as "comedians who commeed," have joined hands for the season. The team is one of the strongest that the road will see, and they have cooked up a vaudeville stunt that will appeal favorably to the mirthful appetites of the most fastidious. Mr. Logan returns to the management of the Ninaweb Park Theater, Louisville, next summer.

The Military Quartette—William Johnson, 2d tenor; W. Hunley Spencer, 1st tenor; R. O. Henderson, 1st bass; John A. Milton, 2d bass—now en route over Mose Goldsmith, N. W., circuit are scoring a big success with their two acts, which from a quartette standpoint, are novelty. We have received some flattering press comments on our harmony and richness of voices, and have returned dates in every house we played. Permanent address 919 Clay street, Frisco, Cal.

Will Goff Kennedy opened at the Savoy theatre, Jacksonville, Fla., October 3, to big patronage. The Savoy is the handsomest and coziest little theatre for colored performers in the South. The following people opened the house: Billy Reeves, Billy Bradley, Carrie Hall, Pauline Crampton, Webster Williams, Vida De Vine, Anita Boeden and Minnie Tutt. W. Goff Kennedy is stage director; W. E. Gillick, general manager; W. O. Toole, proprietor. Prof. Dorsey would like to hear from Sam Foster.

Notes of Hottest Coon in Dixie.—Our week in Wheeling was a big one. The show opens with eight pretty girls singing a medley of the latest songs, then comes Al. Plaster and wife, who reads telegram that brings the whole company in, then Williams & Stevens, the two real tramps appear and hold the audience spell bound for a few minutes. Williams sings the "Moon, the Coon and the Little Octoroon." Miss Raymond sings "My Old Kentucky Home." Miss India Allen sings "Yankee Doodle Girl." H. Coleman, our baritone soloist sings "Where the Breakers Roll." Miss Addell Tredvell and Elexander Williams close the act with their emancipation band. Jones & Raymond, musical experts, open the second act. J. Mobley, the man with the unicycle, stands at the head of his class in that line. The "Chrysanthemum Girls" follow him, then follows Williams & Stevens, in theirs ketch "A Partner Wanted;" Clemo Harris, the human frog; and Miss Cassells, or prima donna, in the order named. We met Vogel's minstrels in Harrisburg and also Whitney & Baynard's Famous Troubadours in Norristown, Pa.

"Her First False Step"—a new melodrama by Joseph Le Brandt, will be presented at the Park for three days beginning next Monday. It is a play along emotional lines, which follows a New Hampshire country girl who marries a man beneath her social station and she goes to New York where she leads a life of vicissitude. One of the sensational features is a realistic robbery of a bank. Another shows the Brooklyn bridge and two large steamers, the heroine being rescued from East river. The chief feature, however, shows a cage of lions into which a live baby is tossed by the villian while the mother looks on. The company includes James Norval, Garrett Campbell, William F. Granger, Hellen Roy, Josie Barrows and others.

Howard Hall, writer and player of sensational melo dramas, who has been seen at the park many times, will present his new play "A Waif's Paradise" beginning next Thursday. It tells the story of two Chicago orphans who were sent to a Michigan farm for country air. They were married there and for years were haunted with the fear that they were brother and sister. In one scene a baby falls into the hands of the villian who flings the youngster into a cage of lions, the little one being rescued by Hall, who plays the roll of the hero.

That neither pains or expense has been spared will be readily seen by Manager Zimmerman who presents to his patrons for the first time Al Reeves' grand company which will be seen at the Empire one week, commencing Monday, October 17. Among the notable artists are Andy Lewis, America's greatest song writer and burlesque producer, in a skit with a capable company of players; special engagement of the Lillian Russell of burlesque, Miss Louise Auber; first appearance of the vaudeville duo, Devine & Wolley. Here are two girls that are pretty and can sing and dancee, Thatcher & Williams. You have heard but you have not seen Cheery & Bates; California's great coon shouter, Miss Leah Roy; the pretty and talented Newell Sisters; first appearance in five years in burlesque houses of the funny Dan Gallagher; everybody knows the Banjo King, Al Reeves, equipped with all new songs and funny sayings, not saying anything about the bunch of beauties, just look them over: Nellie Emerson, Annette Meek, Mae Grenier, Vergie Melville, Grace Kavalaw, Florence Flay, Lizzie Stewart, Eva Mauestellow, Daisy Gallagher, Maude De Lisle, Eva Armstrong, Fay Devello, Jane Parker, Ollie Corday Margie Hilton. The big production comes with new scenery, great electrical effects and grand wardrobe, introducing two new burlettas—"O'Shanneseys' Troubles" and the Broadway success "Wirl-I-Fun."

THE FREEMAM POST OFFICE.

LADIES LIST.

Bacon, Robirda 2
Cottrell, Miss Pauline
Jones, Mrs D B
Johnson, Mrs E H
Jones, Mrs Ivy A
McCurdy, Mrs Ger
Mitchell, Maudie 2
Morton, Clara
Taylor, Miss Carrie
Wills, Mrs Bessie
Watts, Mrs Al (du 10c)

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Armstrong, T L
Alexander, C F
Bebee, C W
Barnum, Stuart
Bryant, Geo
Castor, Frank
Cooper, S
Cissel and Mines 2
Carter and Howell 2
Dudley, E B
Cooper, J W
George, J E 2
Gideon, L E 2
Hunt, W H
Hughes, Ed
Howard, E L
Johnson, Chas P
Jackson, Bob (due 10c)
Lucas, Sam
Lucas, L H
Langford, Kid
Langford, W
Martin, Sr., A A
McCamon, J H
McDonnell, J L
Mason, E L
McCameron, Prof
McCurdy, Chas
Pittman, James
Parker, Chas R
Perry, Oliver
Regis, Fred
Smith, Prof H
Saulters, Fred H
Shaw and Clifton 2
Smith, D D
Tibbs, Sol
The Fosters 2
Walston, Dr S J
Williams, H L
Waetherly, Joe 2
Websters, The

1904 ROUTE. 1905

A Rabbit Foot Co.—Greenville, Miss., Oct. 17; Clarksdale, 18; Greenwood, 19; Yazo City, 20.

Georgia Minstrels.—San Angles, Tex., Oct. 17; Ballenger, 18; Belton, 20; Cleburne, 21; Gainesville, 22.

P. G. Lowery 4 Paws and Sells' Bros. Circus.—Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 17; Columbus, Ga., 18; Macon, 19; Atlanta, 20; Athens, 21; Augusta, 22.

Mahara's Big Minstrels Co.—Canby, Minn., Oct. 17; Watertown, S. D., 18; Clark, 19; Northville, 20; Faulkton, 21; Gettysburg, 22.

McCarver, Garay and Bamboo.—Provo, Utah, Oct. 17 to 23.

Wang Doodle Comedy 4, en route with Bob Manchester's Cracker Jack Co.—St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16 to 22.

Williams & Stevens Hottest Coon In Dixie.—Statington, Pa., Oct. 17; Allentown, 18; Landsford, 19; Hazelton, 20; Ashland, 21; Shenandoah, 22.

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THE STUDENT.

Edited by Miss Paralee Lucas.

Kansas University.

The Forum, a literary organization, has begun work for the year. The opening address was delivered by Prof. W. R. Carter, president of "Western Tuskegee" at Topeka, Kas. Prof. Carter prefaced his address by alluding to the act that it was a unique feature for the Forum to begin on the day that the Semi-Centennial began. He chose the subject, "The Thoughts I've Been Thinking." He carefully pointed out that the educational system which is most beneficial to the Negro to-day is that which develops the moral, the physical and the intellectual in man. He emphasized that character is the first of the three ruling forces for good. We, as a race, are more than ever recognizing merit and merit alone. He noted that the professional world is demanding the best and truest men. He cited the instance of the Kansas-Nebraska Conference in its recent session at Omaha, expelled one of its members for unbecoming conduct. Then, too, no race can rise higher than its women. Prof. Carter urged that the young men of to-day have more respect for the young women, and then, in turn, that the young women demand that respect. He next placed Industry as the second ruling force. He advocated work with the hands, adding parenthetically that the biblical motto at his school is "If any will not work neither shall he eat." The third ruling force is the accumulation of wealth. This is our world, therefore, let us possess it. As to the "Race Problem" Prof. Carter said all eyes were turned toward Kansas for its solution. We cannot expect it from the South, because there is too much oppression; we cannot expect it from the East because there are not enough Negroes, and what few there are have "the big head." In the West minority again hinders, therefore it is for Kansas and the adjoining Central States, where the educational faculties are favorable and surroundings in general are auspicious. Prof. Carter is a forceful speaker with pleasing address and careful enunciation. The Forum was fortunate in securing so excellent a speaker for its opening meeting.

• • •

The Pallacean Girls' League, an organization composed of University girls, held its first meeting Saturday at 2 p. m. with Miss Winifred Morton, '07. The annual election of officers took place and routine business transacted. The club work for the year was outlined. Greetings were from Miss Trussie Smothers, '04.

• • •

Mrs. Belle Brown-Murray of Atchison, Kas., is the guest of her cousin, Miss Winifred Morton, '07.

• • •

Miss Helen McClain, '07, is the new pledge for the P. G. L.

—:o:—

Beach Institute.

Beach Institute, Savannah, Ga., was founded in 1867 by the American Missionary Association. The first enrollment numbered six hundred, and from its earliest existence to the present freedmen and their children have been receiving instruction therefrom. Fourteen colored teachers in the public schools of Savannah are graduates of Beach. Working hand in hand with this institution is the Georgia State Industrial College, located five miles southeast of Savannah. This school has been established only thirteen years, and began with an enrollment of eight. Last year the enrollment was over five hundred. The college has three departments, industrial, normal and collegiate. The faculty numbers fourteen. Prof. R. R. Wright, the president, has held his position since the foundation of the college, and to his helpful service much of the progress of the school is due. One of the most notable features of the college is the Farmers', Mechanics and Laborers' Conference. This conference differs from the Tuskegee and other similar conferences in three notable particulars. First, it is Industrial rather than a Farmers' conference, that is, all the phases of the economic condition of the Negro are considered instead of one particular occupation. Second, an accurate fund of valuable sociological data is obtained and preserved. Third, the conference makes a detailed and exhaustive study of some particular industry. Last year a study of "The Negro in the Oyster Industry of Georgia" was made. This college extension work has done much to bring the patrons in closer touch with the school, besides doing much material good.

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AGENTS.—Be your own boss. Send 10c silver for great book of secrets and other particulars to Kiowa Manufacturing and Supply Co., 415 E. Sixth St., Wilmington, Delaware.

The resignation of Prof. H. Lawrence Freeman of Wilberforce University was received with much regret. During his brief stay he has greatly developed the musical talent there, bringing the work up to a very high standard, especially in high class operatic music. He goes to Chicago to conduct his own operatic society, which has the support of some of the best musicians in this country.

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The Gentleman From Indiana

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

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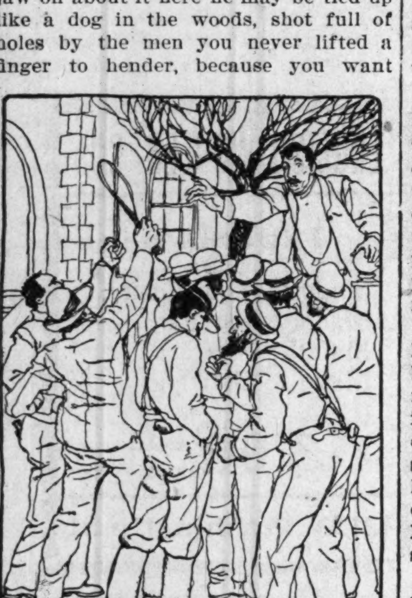
quired at every house where he might have gone for shelter, and they had heard nothing. They had watched for his coming during the slackening of the storm. He had not come, and there was no place he could have gone. He was missing. Only one thing could have happened.

They had roused up Warren Smith, the prosecutor, and Horner, the sheriff, and Jared Wiley, the deputy. William Todd had rung the alarm. It was agreed that the first thing to do was to find him. After that there would be trouble, if not before. It looked as if there would be trouble before. The men tramping up to the muddy square in their shirt sleeves were bulgy about the right hips, and when Homer Tibbs joined Columbus Landis at the hotel corner and Landis saw that Homer was carrying a shotgun Landis went back for his. A hastily sworn posse galloped out Main street. Women and children ran into neighbors' yards and began to cry. Day was coming, and as the light grew men swore and savagely kicked at the palings of fences as they ran by them.

In the foreglow of dawn they gathered in the square and listened to Warren Smith, who made a speech from the courthouse fence and warned them to go slow. They answered him with angry shouts and hootings. But he made his big bass voice heard and bade them do nothing rash. No facts were known, he said. It was far from certain that harm had been done, and no one knew that the Six Crossroads people had done it, even if something had happened to Mr. Harkless. He declared that he spoke in Harkless' name. Nothing could distress him so much as for them to defy the law, to take it out of the proper hands. Justice would be done.

"Yes, it will!" shouted a man below him, brandishing the butt of a rawhide whip above his head. "And while you jaw on about it here he may be tied up like a dog in the woods, shot full of holes by the men you never lifted a finger to hender, because you want their votes when you run for circuit judge. What are we doin' here? What's the good of listening to you?"



They answered him with angry shouts.

There was a yell at this, and those who heard the speaker would probably have started for the Crossroads had not a rumor sprung up which passed rapidly from man to man and in a few moments had reached every person in the crowd. The news came that the two shell gamblers had wrenched a bar out of a window under cover of the storm, had broken jail and were at large. Their threats of the day before were remembered now with convincing vividness. They had sworn repeatedly to Bardlock and to the sheriff and in the hearing of others that they would "do" for the man who had taken their money from them and had them arrested. The prosecuting attorney, quickly perceiving the value of this complication in holding back the mob that was already forming, called Horner from the crowd and made him get up on the fence and confess that his prisoners had escaped, at what time he did not know, probably toward the beginning of the storm, when it was noisiest.

"You see," cried the attorney, "there is nothing as yet of which we can accuse the Crossroads. If our friend has been hurt it is much more likely that these crooks did it. They escaped in time to do it, and we all know they were laying for him. You want to be mighty careful, fellow citizens. Horner is already in telegraphic communication with every town around here, and he'll have those men before night. All you've got to do is to control yourselves a little and go home quietly." He could see that his words (except those in reference to returning home—no one was going home) made an impression. There was a babble of shouting and argument and swearing that grew louder and louder.

Mr. Ephraim Watts, in spite of all confusion, clad as carefully as upon the preceding day, deliberately climbed the fence and stood by the lawyer and made a single steady gesture with his hand. He was listened to at once, as his respect for the law was less notorious than his irreverence for it, and he had been known in Carlow as customarily a reckless man. They wanted illegal and desperate advice and quieted down to hear it. He spoke in his professionally calm voice.

"Gentlemen, it seems to me that Mr. Smith and Mr. Ribshaw," nodding to the man with the rawhide whip, "are both right. What good are we doing here? What we want to know is what's happened to Mr. Harkless. It looks just now like the shell men might have done it. Let's find out what they done. Scatter and hunt for him. Soon as anything's known for certain Hibbard's mill whistle will blow three times. Keep on looking till it does; then," he finished, with a barely perceptible scornful smile at the attorney—"then we can decide on what had ought be done."

Six Crossroads lay dark and steaming in the sun that morning. The forge was silent, the saloon locked up, the roadway deserted even by the pigs. The broken old buggy stood rotting in the mud without a single lean little old man or woman--such were the children of the Crossroads—to play about it. Once, when the deputy sheriff rode through alone, a tattered black hound, more wolf than dog, half emerged, growling, from beneath one of the tumbledown barns and was jerked back into the darkness by his tail, with a snarl fiercer than his own, while a gun barrel shone for a second as it swung for a stroke on the brute's head. The hound did not yelp or whine when the blow fell. He shut his eyes twice and slunk sullenly back to his place.

The shanties might have received a volley or two from some of the mounted bands, exasperated by futile searching, had not the escape of Horner's prisoners made the guilt of the Crossroads appear doubtful in the minds of many. As the morning waned the advocates of the theory that the gamblers had made away with Harkless grew in number. There came a telegram from the Rouen chief of police that he had a clew to their whereabouts. He thought they had succeeded in reaching Rouen, and it began to be generally believed that they had escaped by the 1 o'clock freight train, which had stopped to take on some empty cars at a side track a mile northwest of town, across the fields from the Briscoe house. Toward noon a party went out to examine the railroad embankment.

Men began to come back into the village for breakfast by twos and threes, but many kept on searching the woods, not feeling the need of food or caring if they did. Every grove and clump of underbrush, every thicket, was ransacked. The waters of the creek, shallow for the most part, but swollen overnight, were dragged at every pool. Nothing was found. There was not a sign.

The bar of the hotel was thronged all morning as the returning citizens rapidly made their way thither, and those who had breakfasted and were going out again paused for internal as well as external re-enforcement. The landlord, himself returned from a long hunt, set out his whisky with a lavish hand.

"He was the best man we had, boys," said Landis as he poured the little glasses full. "We'd ort of sent him to the legislative halls of Washington long ago. He'd of done us honor there. But we never thought of doin' anything fer him. Jest set round and left him build up the town and give him empty thankyes. Drink hearty, gentlemen," he finished gloomily. "I don't grudge no liquor today—except to Lige Willetts."

"He was a good man," said young William Todd, whose nose was red, not from the whisky. "I've about give up."

"It's goin' to seem mighty empty around here," said Ross Schofield. "What's goin' to become o' the Herald and the party in this district? Where's the man to run either of 'em now? Like as not," he continued desperately, "it'll go against us in the fall."

Dibb Zane choked over his four fingers. "We might's well bust up the dab dusted ole town ef he's gone."

"I don't know what's come over that Cynthy Tipworthy," said the landlord. "She's waited table on him last two years, and her brother Bud works at the Herald office. She didn't say a word, only looked and looked and looked, like a crazy woman; then her and Bud went off together to hunt in the woods. They jest tuck hold of each other's hands like"—

"I reckon there ain't many crazier than them two Bowlders, father and son," interrupted a patron, wiping the drops from his beard as he set his glass on the bar. "They rid into town like a couple of wild Indians, the old man beatin' that gray mare o' theirn till she was one big walt, and he ain't natcherly no cruel man either. I expect Lige Willetts better keep out of Hartley's way."

"I keep out of no man's way!" cried a voice behind him. Turning, they saw Lige standing on the threshold of the door that led to the street. In his hand he held the bridle of the horse he had ridden across the sidewalk and that now stood panting, with lowered head half through the doorway, beside his master. Lige was hatless, splashed with mud from head to foot; his jaw was set, his teeth ground together, his eyes burned under red lids, and his hair lay tossed and damp on his brow. "I keep out of no man's way," he repeated hoarsely. "I heard you, Mr. Tibbs, but I've got too much to do, while you loaf and gas and drink over Landis' bar. I've got other business than keepin' out of Hart Bowlder's way. I'm lookin' for John Harkless. He was the best man we had in this ornery hole, and he was too good for us, and so we've maybe let him get killed, and maybe I'm to blame. But I'm goin' to find him, and if he's hurt I'm goin' to have a hand on the rope that lifts the men that did it if I have to go to Rouen to put it there. After that I'll answer for my fault, not before."

He threw himself on his horse and was gone. Soon the room emptied, as the patrons of the bar returned to the search, and only Mr. Wilkerson and the landlord remained, the bar being the professional office, so to speak, of both.

At 11 o'clock Judge Briscoe dropped wearily from his horse at his own gate and said to a wan girl who came running down the walk to meet him: "There is nothing yet. I sent the telegram to your mother—to Mrs. Sherwood."

Helen turned away without answering. Her face was very white and looked pinched about the mouth. She went back to where old Fisbee sat on the porch, his white head held between his two hands. He was rocking himself to and fro. She touched him gently, but he did not look up. She spoke to him. "Father," she said.

He did not seem to hear her.

"There isn't anything yet. He sent the telegram. I shall stay with you now, no matter what you say." She sat beside him and put her head down on his shoulder, and, though for a moment he appeared not to notice it, when Minnie came out on the porch, hearing her father at the door, the old man had put his arm about the girl and was stroking her fair hair softly.

Briscoe glanced at them and raised a warning finger to his daughter, and they went tiptoeing into the house, where the judge dropped heavily upon a sofa. Minnie stood before him with a look of pale inquiry, and he shook his head.

"No use to tell him, but I can't see any hope," he answered her, biting nervously at the end of a cigar. "I expect you better bring me some coffee in here. I couldn't take another step to save me. I'm too old to tear around the country horseback before breakfast, like I have today."

"Did you send her telegram?" Minnie asked as he drank the coffee she brought him. She had interpreted "coffee" liberally and, with the assist-

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

VOTE FOR
John E. McGaughey
Republican nominee for Commissioner Marion county. Election Nov. 8.

VOTE FOR
H. D. Tutewiler
Republican nominee for Coroner. Election November 8.

VOTE FOR
Michael L. Jefferson
Republican nominee for Assessor. Election November 8

VOTE FOR
John McGregor
Republican nominee for County Commissioner. Election Nov. 8

VOTE FOR
Ed G. Sourbier
Republican nominee for Sheriff Election November 8.

VOTE FOR
Geo. W. Stubbs
Republican nominee for Judge of the Juvenile Court Election November 8

VOTE FOR
W. B. West
Republican nominee for Trustee, Center Township Election November 8.

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Dr Henrygoldsea W. Robertson's

Advice. The great Medium and Fortune Teller, who was born in Richmond, Va., was called to Dallas, Texas, by special request to settle a law suit. The matter was settled in three days' time. The parties who sought him got twenty-five Thousand Dollars; now the whole town sings his praise. Everybody is wondering at such a marvelous man. He breaks up conjuration as he goes; he is the greatest man of his profession that ever traveled the Southern states. He gives advice on Bounties, Pensions, Law Suits, Marriages, Speculation, Love affairs, Gambling, Hidden Treasures, Separations, etc. Dr. Robertson has had twenty years of experience in business. His mother and father are the seventh children and he is their seventh son, born with a gift that no one can equal. He has given light to thousands of homes. He laid in a dead trance at the graveyard for three days. He tells things that happened seventy-five years before his birth; he gives you a Lucky Charm to last you forever; he gives you the number of your lucky days and works for white and colored. When he was eight years and ten months old he took a ship and sailed from the Northern to the Southern states, then went to school at Jefferson college, in Natchez, Miss. On his return from school he performed in a dark room for three years; now he is the king of spiritualists. He is assisted by four other Mediums, and his parlors are always crowded. He has caused the crippled to throw their crutches away after being afflicted and blind for years. He is the star of the whipping post. He does not believe in robbing the poor.

Many convicted to be hanged and to the pen for life have been pardoned in a short time by this gifted Medium. Many women and men who could not live in their homes on account of their disagreeable husbands and wives have returned and now are doing well. Many young ladies and gents who have been led astray on account of the devil's work, are now better than ever. Many who have spent all their money going into business and have lost on account of evil work, have gained it back and are now happy and have a great trade. Many who pretended to be great friends to you in a deceitful way, Dr. Robertson has found them evil. Many who fought for justice, such as property, divorces, etc., and lost, have gained their rights by this great Medium power. Many mediums, spiritualists, fortune tellers, etc., who have taken money from them and did no good, are now receiving justice and their devil's work is being broken up. Many who have sprinkled powder, burned candles and buried bundles against you have no more power. Dr. Robertson breaks up conjurations as he goes. Many who were about to die from spells, old sores, poison, witchcraft and conjuration were saved by this mighty healer. Many who have carried news against you to cause trouble have stopped and can not carry any more. Many who got between a happy family have got on their knees and begged pardon by this gifted man's power. Many men who have left their homes naked and many women who forsook their husbands, have reformed and are now happy. Dr. Robertson's works were brought from Richmond, Va. Many who tried to save money and spent every dime that they made have now a large bank account and property. Dr. Robertson chains down your enemies so that they will never reach you in life. He sleeps in his dark room in a dead trance and looks into your pathway as if it were made of glass and catches what is for your good or bad and seals it up on his spiritual table and sends it by mail. He unlocks your door of wealth, happiness and peace. The spirit of God guides him. See him now and your troubles will end; it was proven at the Spiritual Hall No. 321, Camp Street, Jan. 6th, 1904 that only five men in the world could do the work that he does and no women.

TESTIMONIALS.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that Dr. Robertson is true. I was in my bed afflicted for months; could not raise up my hand until I heard of Dr. Robertson. I sent for him immediately. He came to my home and told me what was the matter, also cured me sound with his spiritual power. I am excited from gladness. Rev. O. F. Clinton, Jackson, Miss.

To the public in general: Allow me to express what Dr. H. W. Robertson has done for me. I was sick for five pears and my husband was nearly crazy from a spell that he had for fifteen years and we could not succeed in anything until I tried this gifted medium and he removed the spells and sickness entirely; now we are happy indeed. We would like to have him to live in our city. Very respectfully, Mrs. I. V. Norman, No 1123 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, La.

Dear Friends: This is to certify that Dr. Henrygoldsea W. Robertson can help the needy. My husband was so cross when he would come to the house I could not stay inside. He kept drunk for years, but after a friend of mine advised me to see Doctor Robertson. I took her advice and to-day we have our own home and a large farm. He is a powerful man. Levy Myle, Vickburg, Miss.

Dr. H. W. Robertson: Dear Friend—I received the last medicine that you sent me and after using it three days I felt as a new woman; all swelling left and the other matter is settled. I am, yours truly, J. J. Holland. Mobile, Ala.

This is to certify that Dr. Robertson is great. I had been fighting for my bounties so long until I thought there was no hope, but after reading of his wonders, I gave him a trial and I got my money and have settled up all debts and are in a pretty cottage of my own. May God bless him forever. D. H. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.

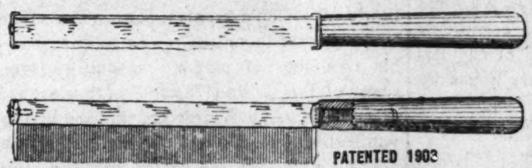
Dr. H. W. Robertson: Dear Sir—Allow me to thank you for your kindness. I have gained my property back and the woman who caused the trouble between my husband and I have left the town and he is now better than ever. You will always have my best wishes for success. Mrs. L. E. Jackson, Beaumont, Texas

Dear Dr. Robertson: Only a few words to thank you kindly for what you did for me. The parties who stole my clothes and jewelry brought them back and put them at my gate. It is a talk for the town. You are true in your works. Respectfully, G. Cinclare, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Dr. Robertson: Dear Sir—After you removed the evil spirits from our home and gave us the lucky charm, we succeeded in getting the hidden treasure. Now we are leaving to live in another state and will always picture you in our memory. From R. A. and H. Penn, Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Friends: This is to certify that Dr Robertson is true in what he says. I have los my job for three months, did not have money to support my wife and family after consulting Dr. Robertson and he told me that witchcraft was the cause and worked his spiritual power for me. I am now doing well and have more work than I can really do. Also I and my friends have got him to decide to live in our city. I am yours respectfully, M. R. Hills, Dallas, Texas. Call on or write him; price for fortune $1.15. Send money with your letter; for other particulars write him. Address **DR. HENRYGOLDSEA W. ROBERTSON,**
840 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. Send stamps for reply

MAGIC HAIR STRAIGHTENER
AND
SHHMPOO DRIER.



LOOK
The above cut represents the **Magic Hair Straightener and Shampoo Drier.** This necessary toilet article will accomplish two results in one operation. It will straighten and dry the hair quickly, effectively and satisfactorily. Its use will give the hair its natural appearance. It is positively the only device upon the market that will accomplish such results. **The purchase price** will be refunded if it does not accomplish all we claim for it, by returning it to our office.

Stop and think how the public is being deceived by extravagant advertisements of various pomades and many impractical straighteners that are foisted upon the market, which are injurious to the growth of the hair, and after their use leaves such an unsightly appearance.

We will forfeit $100 for any so called hair tonic or preparation that will make the hair straight and soft by applying it without leaving the hair with a greasy, pasty appearance, thereby retarding the growth of the hair and softening the hair follicles, causing it to collect dandruff and dust which is a great cause of so many bald heads; and the promoter of the wig industry. We ask you to name us a hair straightener, of any drug composition, that does not produce these effects. Now in comparison, **The Magic Hair Straightener and Shampoo Drier,** which is a straightener consisting of a steel bar and an aluminum comb attached, six inches long, with an ordinary amount of heat, dries a head of hair after a shampoo and straightens it as fast as it is combed.

Its mode of operation is easy upon the hair, thereby eliminating the pincher method, which almost pulls the hair out from the roots. The comb separates the strands leaving a beautiful and natural appearance. A heavy head of hair can be straightened in less than thirty minutes. Its use a few minutes daily following instructions will straighten the hair where hours of combing will not. It will save the loss of hair that excessive combing produces, and we guarantee that it is the only device that will accomplish such results. It has been carefully and skillfully examined by the chief examiner of the United States and other countries and has been granted a patent as the latest and most practical appliance of its kind on the market to-day. It will be found an indispensable article of the toilet by all who take pride in their personal appearance. It has the indorsements of physicans. **Price $1.**

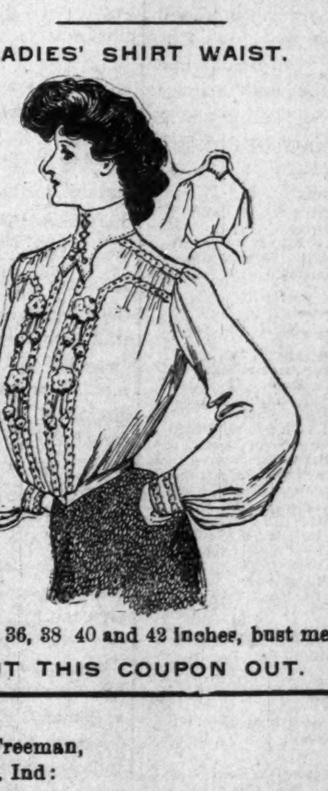
Address MAGIC HAIR STRAIGHTENER MFG. CO.,
Agents Wanted. 405 Century Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE INDIANAPOLIS FREEMAN PATTERNS

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

No. 6101.—Among numerous smart designs shown for Spring the one having the back brought over the shoulder in yoke effect stands well to the front. The construction is simple, the front having a few gathers at the shoulder, to give the fashionable fullness over the bust, and a graceful round blouse at the waist.

A feature of the design is its prettily shaped collar, which opens in the front. The model is well suited to the fancy stitching so much in vogue. Additional charm is given to the blouse by the little roses and puff balls, which may be made of silk or chiffon. Material required for medium size, 3⅞ yards, 36 inches wide.



Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 40 and 42 inches, bust measure.

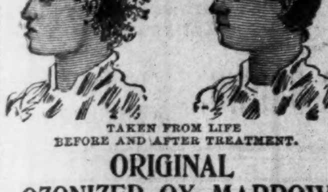
CUT THIS COUPON OUT.

Pattern Department,
The Indianapolis Freeman,
Indianapolis, Ind:

Gentlemen—Inclosed find 10 cents, for which please send me by return mail Pattern No. .... Size............ and oblige.

Name ....
Street Address ....
City ....
State ....

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
Curly Hair Made Straight By



TAKEN FROM LIFE
BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.

ORIGINAL
OZONIZED OX MARROW
(Copyrighted.)

This wonderful hair pomade is the only safe preparation in the world that makes kinky or curly hair straight as shown above. It nourishes the scalp, prevents the hair from falling out or breaking off, cures dandruff and makes the hair grow long and silky. Sold over forty-five years and used by thousands. Warranted harmless. It was the first preparation ever sold for straightening kinky hair. Beware of imitations. Remember that the **Original Ozonized Ox Marrow** is put up only in fifty cent size. Do not be misled by substitutes that claim to be just as good—but always insist upon getting the genuine, as it never fails to keep the hair straight, soft and beautiful, giving it that healthy, life-like appearance so much desired. A toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Elegantly perfumed. Owing to its superior and lasting qualities it is the best and most economical. It is not possible for anybody to produce a preparation equal to it. Full directions with every bottle. Only **50** cents. Sold by druggists and dealers, or send us **50** cents for one bottle, postpaid, or **$1.40** for three bottles, express paid. We pay all postage and express charges. Send postal or express money order. Please mention name of this paper when ordering. Write your name and address plainly to

OZONIZED OX MARROW CO.,
76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
Agents wanted everywhere.

MONEY FOR EVRRYBODY-- We will tell you how to make it. We tell you also where and how to get big bargains for little money. Send 10c in silver and a 2-cent stamp for our book of Premium Secrets, Catalogue and big batch of literature. Address Kiowa Manufacturing and Supply Co., 415 E. Sixth St., Wilmington, Delaware.

Great Reduction Sale
on all Furnishings.

Rawitsch & Co.
MENS FURNISHERS
CLAYPOOL HOTEL
INDIANAPOLIS

16 North Illinois Street.

PHELP'S HALL BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Connected with the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala , offers exceptional opportunities to young men wishing to prepare for the Christian ministry. The chief aims of the Bible Training School are to give young colored men and women a comprehensive knowledge of the entire English Bible, and to implant in their hearts the noble ambition to dedicate their lives to the elevation and Christianization of their people. The students are required to do missionary work in the various churches and Sunday-schools near the institution, and in this way have been very helpful to the neighboring communities. The teaching of the Bible School is wholly undenominational, the intention being not to oppose or antagonize any theological work now being done, but rather to assist all denominations Phelp's Hall, the building in which the school is taught, was given by a generous New York friend. It is a frame structure three stories high, containing a chapel, library, reading room, and the office of the Dean, with three recitation rooms, besides forty rooms for dormitory purposes. Rev. Edgar J. Penney is the Dean. He is assisted by Rev. E F. Johnson and Rev. J. H. Gadsen. Rt Rev. George W. Clinton of Charlotte N. C., and Dr. H. T. Johnson of Philadelphia, Pa., deliver a regular course of lectures during the term. Rev. Moses Jackson of the Presbyterian church, Chicago, delivered a special course of lectures during the past term. The teaching is free. The cost of board, including furnished room, light, fuel washing, etc., is $8 50 per month. Students will be given an opportunity to work out from $1 50 to $6 00 of this amount, thus leaving only $5.50 to $7.00 to be paid in cash. In some cases arrangements may be made so that students may work out the whole amount. Lack of means need debar none. For further information address Booker T. Washington, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN.

The demands in all parts of this country, and in several foreign countries, for well trained men of our race in the direction of scientific and practical agriculture are so great that this institution is willing to offer exceptional advantages to young men who wish to come here and take either a regular or post graduate course in agriculture. We cannot begin to supply the demands that come to us for trained men in the direction of agriculture. The positions for which these trained men are wanted are those in most every case which pay high salaries. We wish to get hold of men who have received, as far as possible, a good education before coming here, and are ready to enter upon a thorough course of agricultural training. For further information address Booker T. Washington, Principal Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

THE GROWTH OF A NEW IDEA.

Black-No-More, the great scientific discovery, continues to grow in favor. The mails in one day brought testimonials from four States. A lady writing from Montgomery, Ala., says:

"I compliment you on your Black-No-More. It is very good. It did just what it was recommended to do I have good faith in it. Please send me another of the $2 bottles at once."

A lady writing from Coshocton, Ohio writes:

"I am indeed glad and proud of the improvement made on me by this great scientific discovery, Black-No-More, and shall continue using it. I am recommending it to my friends "

A gentleman from Walla Walla, Washington, writes:

"Allow me to say that your medicine is just as recommended. I have been using it ever since I have received it, and find in it faith. I have no way of expressing myself, but to day I am two shades lighter than I was before I began to use the remedy. I am now a light brown. My face and hands are much whiter.

Special Low Rate Excursions.

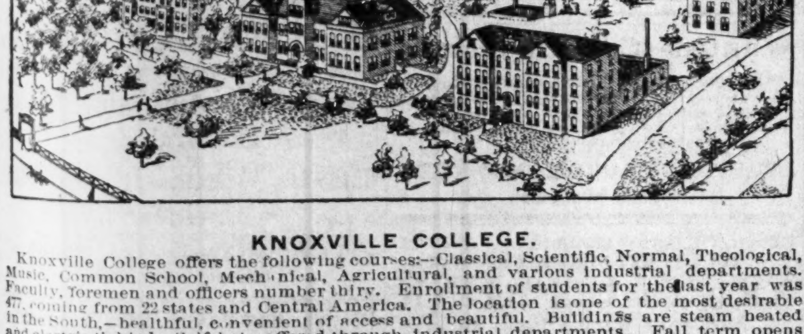
To the Southeast via "Big Four Route" on October 11th and November 15th, 1904. Round-trip Excursion Tickets at less than half rate, good to return within 21 days, will be sold to points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi. North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Warren J. Lynch, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt , Cincinnati, O.

THE LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD

for Toledo, Detroit, Ft. Wayne, Bloomin ton, Peoria and points East and West.
A. H. SELLERS, District Passenger Agent,
28 S. Illinois St , Indianapolis, Ind,
H. J. RHEIN, General Passenger Agent.

Colored Man's Paradise
Caddo County, Okla.

For climate, good water, variety of good crops. Caddo County excels all others. Products raised: Wheat, oats, corn, cotton, Kafir corn, broom corn, sugar cane, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, water melons, musk melons, cantaloupe and all kinds of vegetables in abundance. Price of land $7.00 to $15.00 per acre. For information write to
O. H GEAGAN & CO, ANADARKO, CADDO COUNTY OKLA.



KNOXVILLE COLLEGE.

Knoxville College offers the following courses:--Classical, Scientific, Normal, Theological, Music, Common School, Mechanical, Agricultural, and various industrial departments. Faculty, foremen and officers number thiry. Enrollment of students for the last year was 477, coming from 22 states and Central America. The location is one of the most desirable in the South,—healthful, convenient of access and beautiful. Buildings are steam heated and electric lighted. Self help offered through industrial departments. Fall term opens Sept. 27, 1904. Expenses for Board, fuel, light, furnished room only $6.85 a month. For further information, catalogue, etc., write the president, R. W. McGranahan, D. D., Knoxville, Tenn.

Morristown Normal and Industrial College
MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Beautiful for situation, climate unequaled, handsome building well furnished. Every modern convenience An able and experienced faculty. Thorough and efficient work done in all departments.
Good positions guaranteed to those taking the course in Domestic Economy.
Board, $6 00 per month.
Fall Term opens Sept, 15, 1904.

College Preparatory, Normal, English, Commercial, Music, Industrial, Carpentry, Iron and Wood Working, Moulding, Blacksmithing, Broom-making, Leather Work, Sewing, Dressmaking, Millinery, Cooking, Stenography.
Tuition, $3 00 per term.
Winter Term opens Jan. 2, 1905.

For further information
Address the President, JUDSON S. HILL, D. D.

RACE GLEANINGS.

S. Coleridge Taylor is coming to America in November, having been invited by the Coleridge Taylor choral society of Washington. to conduct for them his own "Hiawatha," and a program of various choruses, including three choral ballads composed for and dedicated to this society by Coleridge-Taylor. The words of these choral ballads are from Longfellow's poem on slavery and will then be performed for the first time. There is some speculation about the sort of a reception he will receive in this country, for Mr. Caleridge-Taylor is a mulatto—his father a full-blooded African, his mother an English woman. He is 29 years old, was born in England, and studied at the Royal College of Music under Sir Charles Villiers Stanford. His compositions have attracted much attention in England. his latest work, "The Atonement" was performed by the Church Choral society in St. Bartholomew's church last spring after it had been given at one of the English provincial festivals. Coleridge-Taylor has, by invitation, conducted his works at the Leeds and Birmingham festivals where the best known English conductors have given him the highest praise —Cleveland Ohio Gazette.

• • •

The National Federation of Colored Women's clubs, the National Negro Business league and the National Afro-American council, as likewise many secret and religious organizations, such as the A M. E. general conference and the United Order of True Reformers, have wonderfully demonstrated this year the advancement of Negro organizations. These were all national gatherings and represent followings that need make no one ashamed.

These national gatherings not only attract the attention of the people belonging to our race in the community but are studied and observed—either from interest or curiosity—by the white people. In nearly every instance the press gives favorable and generous comment of the proceeding and in this way the world is beginning to know that there is a dividing line, even among Negroes—a fact the sooner it is well established the better for all concerned. Long live our national organizations and may they grow in usefulness, power and worth each succeeding year.—Cleveland, Ohio Journal.

• • •

Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., colored, president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., was the only Negro banker present at the convention, of the American Bankers' Association which met in New York city recently but he participated in all the business and social events and was treated as the white banker's equal in all respects.

There is no more striking example of what the Negro can do for himself in the South and what the Southern white man is doing for the Negro than that presented by Mr. Mitchell's career.

Mr. Mitchell started in business twenty years ago with a capital of $50. To-day he owns a printing business worth $10,000, several valuable pieces of real-estats, and is president of the Mechanics' Saving Bank of Richmond, a colored institution capitalized at $25,000. with a cash balance of more than $50,000.

Mr. Mitchell lays special stress on the encouragement he has always received from the white business men in Richmond. Business, he says, knows no color line in the South or, at least, does not emphasize it. There has never been a time when he needed a business favor that the white men have not been glad to render it to him. This business equality of the races in the South, thinks Mr. Mitchll, is going to be the making of the colored man. The curse of his race has been politics.

• • •

Ira T. Bryant of the Government Printing Office at Washington, recently took a course in linotype machine work in New York city. It is said that one hundred linotype machines will be placed in the Government Printing Office this fall, and Mr. Bryant will probably be called upon to take charge of one of the newest revolutions in the "art preservative of arts."—New York Age.

• • •

The National Colored Baptist Convention held recently at Austin, Tex, was the largest in history. Delegates from all over the country were present. A most interesting program was carried out without a hitch

SPORT

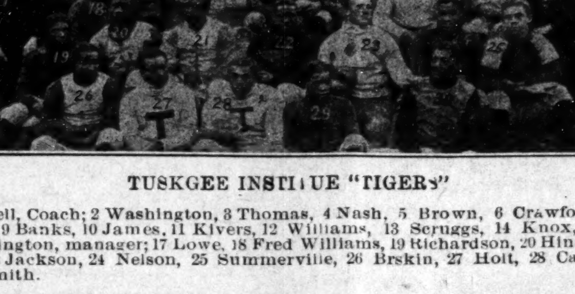
Edited By

BRITT MAY MEET GANS.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Unless Al Herford balks at the terms demanded there is now every prospect of a fight between Joe Gans and Jimmy Britt within the next thirty days. The managers met this week at the office of the Yosemite Athletic Club and closed the deal Britt's demands will be similar to those exacted by Young Corbet from Jimmy when the Corbett-Britt match was made. Figuring that Britt is the money-maker of the two. Willie demands that the purse be split as follows:

Seventy-five per cent, to Britt if he wins and 50 per cent, if he loses, and 50 per cent, to Gans if he wins and 25 per cent, if he loses.

The Team From This Squad Defeated Fisk University Aplants and Others Last Year—Champions of South.



TUSKGEE INSTITUE "TIGERS"

1 E. T. Atwell, Coach; 2 Washington, 3 Thomas, 4 Nash, 5 Brown, 6 Crawford, 7 Revere 8 Brownidge, 9 Banks, 10 James, 11 Kivers, 12 Williams, 13 Scruggs, 14 Knox, 15 Johnson 16 J. B. Washington, manager; 17 Lowe, 18 Fred Williams, 19 Richardson, 20 Hinds, 21 Hunter, 22 Norflett, 23 Jackson, 24 Nelson, 25 Summerville, 26 Brskin, 27 Holt, 28 Captain Berry, 29 Penn, 30 Smith.

Young Kid McCoy is to fight Jimmy Dunn at South Sharon Pa., on October 17. Tommy Murphy, who recently Frankie Neil and Hughey McGovern to a standstill, is going to enter college. He is saving up his winnings of the prize ring for that purpose. Murphy, besides being a wonderfully clever fighter, is said to be a gentlemanly fellow out of the ring. He is a great favorite in New York and Philadelphia.

The Dixie Kid, of California secured the decision over Joe Grim, of Philadelphia at Mt. Clemens, Mich., Oct. 3.

Roland Grffin the A. B. C's crack pitcher, who did some great work this season for the Roachidale team (white) has signed with the Chicago Union Giants. Griffin did great work in the base-ball line and he is known all over the middle west as one of the best pitchers among colored professionals.

My Breath.

Shortness of Breath Is One of the Commonest Signs of Heart Disease.

Notwithstanding what many physicians say, heart disease can be cured.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure has permanently restored to health many thousands who had found no relief in the medicines (allopathic or homoeopathic) of regular practicing physicians.

It has proved itself unique in the history of medicine, by being so uniformly successful in curing those diseases.

Nearly always, one of the first signs of trouble is shortness of breath. Whether it comes as a result of walking or running up stairs, or of other exercises, if the heart is unable to meet this extra demand upon its pumping powers—there is something wrong with it.

The very best thing you can do, is to take Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. It will go to the foundation of the trouble, and make a permanent cure by strengthening and renewing the nerves.

"I know that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is a great remedy. For a number of years I suffered from shortness of breath, smothering spells, and pains in my left side. For months at a time I would be unable to lie on my left side, and if I lay flat on my back would nearly smother. A friend advised using Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which I did with good results. I began to improve at once, and after taking several bottles of the Heart Cure the pains in my side and other symptoms vanished. I am now entirely well. All those dreadful smothering spells are a thing of the past."—F. P. DRAKE, Middletown, O.

If the first bottle does not help you, the druggist will refund your money.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it, Free. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

Prim, Griffin's catcher, also joined the same team. They were the A. B. C's best battery and The Freeman predicts that they will make good next season in the Windy City.

GANS FIGHTS DRAW WITH JOE WALCOTT.

WOODWARDS PAVILION, San Francisco.—Joe Gans and Joe Walcott, the Barbadoes demon, holders, respectively, of the lightweight and welter-weight championships, fought twenty rounds to a draw Sept. 30th. The decision was not well received by many of the spectators, who seemed of the opinion that Gans should have been favored

The fight throughout was furious Gans started off like a winner, enjoying a decided advantage in the opening two rounds. After the second round, however, and until the middle of the contest Walcott employed his right almost exclusively to Gans's body and kidneys, gaining a decided lead. Walcott put tremendous power behind his blows and several times greatly weakened Gans, who was unable to stop the terrific onslaught of Walcott's right.

After the tenth round Gans succeeded in evading most of Walcott's vicious swings and forced Walcott to change his tactics. He met Walcott's leads with straight, clean rights and lefts to the face and several times had Walcott dazed. After the fight it developed that Walcott had broken his right arm in the fourth round.

Billy McClain, the well known minstrel, who is now in London, England writes The Freeman that he has under his charge Young Feter Jackson and Geo. Dixon. Jackson won the welter weight chapionship of England, thus holding the welter-weight championship of the world and heavyweight championship of England.

REV. DR. GEORGE DAVIS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The marriage of Rev. George Louis Davis to Miss Frances Greenwood Anderson took place October 12th at Greencastle, Pa., after which time they will be at home to friends at 119 Lombard street, Philadelphia. Rev. Davis is well known in Indianapolis, where he lived for some time. Later he went to Lincoln University, where he graduated with the honors of D. D. and A. B Mr. Davis was ambitious and scholarly and finally won the things he had in mind When last in Indianapolis he was much impressed with his former home and did not hesitate to say that it would give him pleasure to have work here. His many friends and acquaintances would gladly welcome him in event circumstances should favor his return.

Chattanooga Church Notes.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special. — At 11:30 a. m. Rev. J. M. Holt, D. D., preached an able sermon at Warren A. M E church to quite an appreciative audience. The A. M. E church connection is making great preparations to be grandly represented in their annual conference this year; looking with deep interest for their reports to be second to none. At 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. G. Parks, D. D., pastor of First Baptist church, who has just returned from the National Baptist Convention which met in Austin, Texas, thrilled his audience with a wonderful sermon.—Mrs. J. T. Lawrance of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mrs. D. F. Wells of St. Louis, Mo., were suddenly called to the bedside of their father, John Shepard, who died at Marietta, Ga., Sept 30, 1904. He was well known by the leading ministers and bishop in the A. M. E. church. His home was the welcome abode for the preachers, for which he receives his reward in heaven, a faithful servant of God.—Our city has well furnished the various institutions of learning with students—Misses Maud B. Martin, M. Pope, Messrs. C H. LaPrade and Thad. Mithell, Fisk University; Misses L. Barnett, B. Barnett and Cora Calhune, Messrs. R. C. Burge and J. L. Burge, Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

WAUKESHA WIS.; Sept. 29, 1904.

Mr. George L. Knox, Indianapolis:

Dear Sir—You will be somewhat surprised to get a letter from one whom you never saw or heard of I am not an educated man, but I feel that I am compelled to congratulate you on your long years of steady perseverance and that you have reached the place where you are now standing. In last evening's paper, The Daily News, a Milwaukee paper, I noticed your candidacy for Congress, which I approve of as you are a man of my race I love my race and I love to see and hear of its progress. We must hold together and build up each other. I sincerely hope for your election. I am a Republican, but if I could cast a vote in your city I would surely cast one for you. I hope the blacks will give you their support It is our duty to help each other and stand as a race. You have my best wishes. I am sorry I can't help you. However, I am your friend as a race man and a brother in Christ. I also see that some have been wanting you to withdraw from the campaign. Don't you withdraw; it is to your credit even if you get beaten.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN R. CROSSWHITE.
406 Central Avenue.

A. M. E. Quarterly Meeting.

Morgantown, W. Va., Special —The A. M E quarterly meeting, last Sunday, was both spiritual and temporal —The quarterly conference was held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th. Rev. C. A. McGee, presiding elder, was present. After the conference a glorious reception was given in the lecture room of the church in honor of Rev. J. W. Brown and Rev. C. A. McGee, presiding elder. Rev. Jennings, pastor of Jones' Chapel M. E church, was present and rendered an address to the conference. There will be resolutions drafted in behalf of our presiding elder, Rev. C. A. McGee. for his faithful and good work as presiding elder in the Wheeling district.—Mrs. Rev. J. W. Brown is some better. She was able to be out and attend the reception in honor of Presiding Elder C A. McGee Tuesday evening — A week of prayer will be held at Jones' Chapel M. E. church all this week, Rev. Jennings pastor.—Rev. J. W. Brown, pastor of A. M. E. church. preached at Jones' Chapel M. E. church last Friday night —The Colored Republican Club had a fine meeting last Thursday night. Lawyers C. W. Cramer, Harry Hytchew and Glasscock were the speakers of the evening. There was certainly a hot time in the Republican hall that night. We have on the roll about forty members. Mr. H. C. Blue, who is one of the gallant young men in the city, is president; Dr. A. M. Jackson, the pillow dentist man of the city, is the secretary; Wm. Edward, the busy bee, is marshall. —Miss Elva Washington of McKeesport, Pa., who has been in this city visiting her uncle and aunt, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, will remain until after conference. Miss Washington is a fine young lady, and stands equally in first class society in western and eastern Pennsylvania. She is assisting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Brown, in her affliction.—Miss Ada Clark is working at J K Rogers, South Park, this city.—Educational day was held in the A. M E church, Sunday, Oct. 2, 1904 A good up-to date program was rendered. Rosebud choir rendered the music — John H. Lewis is agent for The Freeman. You can get it at the tonsorial parlor, 205 E. Walnut street. Come early and subscribe for The Freeman.

Mr J. B. Winkey, of Oakland, Cal., wants it understood that he does not agree with Mr. John Mitchell Jr , president of the Merchants Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., when he said at the recent banker's convention that it was the black loafer in the South that caused the trouble. Mr. Winkey wants the white loafer included also, to which amendment Mr. Mitchell, it may be presumed will not object. However, the speaker was speaking from his side of the question at the time, and of course had his own race in mind. Mr. Mitchell is both fearless and fairminded, as those who read his paper knows. He may depended on to picture a true situation when called on to do so.

Patronize our advertisers.

The Ayres Bulletin

Dress SLIPPERS

Strikingly Handsome STYLES

FOR parties, dances and weddings the present range of slipper styles is far away the handsomest in years. And every style worth considering is here now in various leathers and a full complement of sizes. The deep, narrow toe and high Louis heel, now so fashionable, are well represented, as are other features which are distinctive of the season

In patent leather are the new Theo ties and single and triple-strapped sandals at	$4 00
And the Vassar, Martine and Pilsen styles at	$3 50
Patent kid Duchess Slippers are among the very attractive at	$3 00
The Ameer style, also of patent kid	$2 75
One-strap Dress Slippers of patent kid, a simple and effective style	$2 50

Dull mat kid is particularly pretty when brightened with beading.

L. S. Ayres & Co. *Indiana's Greatest Distributors of Dry Goods*

CITY AND SOCIETY BRIEFS.

Miss Hazel Hart spent a few days at Cincinnati last week.

All society uses Woodbine Perfume. Blodau's drug store.

Mr. Butler of Norwood fell this week causing serious injury.

All society uses Woodbine Perfume Blodau's drug store.

Uneeda good photo go to Bennet's, 36 E. Washington street.

Rev. Talbott spent a few days in Springfield, O., last week.

"Doc" Golden left the city, last week, for his old home in Georgia.

William Mace was the guest of James H. Lawrence at dinner Sunday.

Major Kalton of Chicago is in the city. He thinks of locating here.

E. B. Hampton has returned after spending a few days with his father.

Mrs. Molly Green of Terre Haute is visiting her daughter on Malott Ave.

Mrs. Charles Samuels died on last Monday morning after a long illness.

Lanis Wagoner of Norwood left a few weeks ago to attend the Hampton Institute.

Mr. Benjamin Young, who has been attending Hampton Institute, is home on a visit.

Mr. Johnson of Shelby street fell from a step-ladder at No. 19 school and badly injured himself.

W. H. Franklin of St. Louis and S. B. Johnson of Chicago were visitors in the city last week.

Little Willie Glazebrooks of Norwood accidently shot himself in the chest last Tuesday morning.

Mrs. M. L. Bailes Bassett has removed from 715 N. Senate avenue to 860 W. North street, Flat D.

Mrs. John Lewis has returned from an extended visit with friends and relatives in North Carolina.

Louis Easton of Cincinnati was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown and family last Sunday

Mrs. W E B. DuBois of Atlanta, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. Edwin F. Stokes, 515 W. Thirteenth street.

Miss Margaret Price still remains unable to leave for Terre Haute to resume her studies in the Normal.

Mr. and Mrs. Corwin Ernest have gone to housekeeping on Elm street in their own cozy little home.

Mrs. M B. Coleman will give a social Saturday evening, Octtober 15th, at her residence, 1315 Harlan street.

Prof. David McIntyre will leave tomorrow for Evansville, Ind., where he will give physical and mental culture.

Mrs. L. Mason is carrying on a ten day meeting at Jones' Tabernacle church. Every one is invited to come.

George L. Knox Club No. 6 will hold a meeting Monday night at Chas. Parker's tailoring establishment, 150 N. Illinois street.

Miss Ida May Crockett of Cincinnati spent a few moments in the city Sunday en route to Lebanon, Ind., where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Allen Scott.

Mrs. Wm. Taylor entertained at dinner last Monday evening for her daughter, Mrs. Rachel Evans, of Nashville, Tenn., and her grand-daughter, Miss Tennie Robinson, at her home, 1307 N. Sheffield avenue.

There is a letter at The Freeman office for Rev. M. Lewis, Rev. B. Williams, Rev. C. Manuel, Mrs. A. D. Davis. Mr. C. W. Penn, Mr. B. Hillman, Mrs. C. C. Ford. Mrs. A. Griffin, Rev. Y. C. Terrell. Mrs. Ada Honges and Rev. T. W. Lott.

Rev. Mrs. A. E Duncan of Atlanta, Ga., an evangelist and singer of the A. M E. church, was the guest of Mrs. Lizzie Venable, 1704 Yandes street. She left October 1st to enter upon her field of labor in Chicago. She preached at Wayman Chapel two nights.

Mrs. Manning has returned from California accompanied by her husband, A. E. Manning, who met her in Chicago. Mrs. Manning spent the summer with a dear friend, Mrs. T. A. Lewis, who died while in California. Mrs. Lewis' remains were brought here for burial

William E Scott, 1110 N. Senate avenue, entered the Chicago Art School Sept. 26 and was successful in entering the fourth year class, both in drawing from life and illustrating. He has also joined the foot ball team and plays center. Mr. Scott is the only colored pupil in the school and intends to complete his course in a year, after which he wants to go to Paris to study under great masters of art.

Mr. Edward Brown, under the auspices of the East End Needle Club, will appear at Bethel A. M. E. church on Thursday, October 19, 1904, in a piano recital assisted by local talent. Mr. Brown is a highly intelligent musician, having completed his studies in the New England Conservatory at Boston, Mass. He always contends for that which is highest and noblest in art and music. To hear him is to hear a purely artistic program.

Thursday evening, Sept. 29th, Lillian Majors and Joshua Simpson were married at the home of the bride's sister, 806 Athon street. The bride was attired in white taffetta silk and carried pinks. Miss Gertrude Morgan of Shelbyville, Ind., was maid of honor and wore white silk mull. The bride was given away by her brother. W. L. Majors of Chicago. The house was decorated with palms, autumn leaves and golden rod. The bridal party stood under a canopy of palms. Mrs. Ferguson was assisted in receiving by Misses Sallie Cable and Fannye Black. Mr and Mrs. Simpson are at home to friends at 1621½ Alvord street.

At an enthusiastic meeting, last Tuesday evening, Geo. L Knox, independent Republican candidate for congress, presented his cause in a masterly manner, urging the importance of the race standing together when a principle is at stake. He spoke at length upon this line, and concluded by asking the unqualified support of those present The other speakers were Rev. A. W. Gross, Wm. McElroy and G. W. Gibbs. Each was earnest in his conviction that Mr. Knox's vast experience and long business association make him well fitted for the office that he seeks. More than 250 persons were present and all pledged their hearty support.

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PENCILINGS.

By W. Milton Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind.

With a great war in the East and the great quadrennial campaign on in our own country we are not likely to give much "mind" to what may be considered lesser happenings. But it should be understood that there is a campaign now on in the South in regard to the racial situation, more specially mob rule, that promises quite as much in the sum total of good as may result from the other campaigns supposedly of more moment. And to the Negroes particularly, the very effort regardless of a successful issue, will prove salutary owing to the spontaneity, and also assuring. But there is no reason why such forces engaged on the side of right cannot "move mountains." Right and might are the earthly potentials with which God Himself is pleased, judging from His attributes. Here are the forces, the great Southern dailies that have squared around from dissimulation where, according to the Literary Digest, their "deprecatory editorials whose undertone have been a note of excuse rather than condemnation;" the encouraging wink that led on to the where that bade fair to establish a feudal system read about of other lands in other days, that demanded an eye for an eye.

"The meek and lady-like behaviour of the militia at Statesboro, Ga., and at Huntsville, Ala., seems to have aroused the Southern spirit." Such influential journals as the Atlanta Constitution and Journal, the Savannah News, the Charleston News and Courier and Post, the Columbia State and numerous others approve the course of Governor Terrell and acting Governor Cunningham in their actions against the militia, and it is expected that the companies will be dismissed in disgrace. Furthermore; the grand jury at Huntsville returned indictments against twenty-six men, called for the impeachment of the mayor, the sheriff and the chief of police, advised the reorganization of the militia and censured the militia. "We must either make a stand for law and order to-day," said the grand jury, "or surrender to the mob and anarchists for all time."

The Literary Digest says: "Governor Terrell of Georgia offers a reward of $250 each for the arrest and conviction of the men who lynched a Negro in Franklin county on Sept. 18; the people of Talbotton, Ga., held a mass meeting on Sept. 24 and demanded the arrest and punishment of the men who had shot two inoffensive Negroes near there, with the resulting arrest of two of the three men accused; in Monroe, Ga., on Sept. 23, a Negro who had killed a white woman was quietly and legally executed; and a repression of the lynching spirit in a Negro weekly at Laurinburg urging the blacks to co-operate with the whites in suppressing Negro crime. The Lomax ex-Confederate camp of Montgomery, Ala., adopted some striking resolutions in condemnation of lynching a few weeks ago, in which they say: 'We appeal in thundering tones to all Confederate veterans, their wives and daughters, to all other similar organizations North and South, especially to the Grand Army of the Republic and to that great and glorious organization, the Daughters of the Confederacy, one and all by precept and example, voice and moral influence, to help put a stop to this barbarous, unlawful and inhuman crime of torturing human beings.'

The Southern press rightfully insists that if mob rule continues it will evenuate in a reaction against the Democratic party in the North; it will frighten capital, immigration and drive Negro farm hands from the South. The Savannah Press sounds a doleful note; it charges the present administration as responsible for the disorders, but it is great enough to say that these men who indulge in the mob, which is blackening the htstory of the day, are making it impossible for the election of Parker.

"These men are making the election of Parker impossible; they are clinching the return of Rooseveltism and race riots, and a resort, in the South, to militaryism which is justified in the Philippines." It says further that, "The employment of troops in the South, the equipment of federal courts with inquisitorial powers to serve its processes in the counties of Georgia, the extension of the federal power over the lives and liberty of the people is one element of militarism which the Republican administration might employ. Such intervention will be attempted if our people allow disorders and bloodshed to continue. The sad part of it is that the administration would have some show of reason to justify the policy of the buccaneer."

Race riots and mobs are not peculiar incidents to the Roosevelt administration; it fell heir to them as all other administrations for more than a quarter of a century in the past and which have been viewed with more or less concern. McKinley had great trouble; Harrison and Cleveland were scarcely less disturbed by the same class of disorders as now prevails. The Press wants to state the whole truth; it knows it.

The Columbia State shows its intense earnestness when it utters this scathing pronunciamento on the personnel of the mob: "The men who commit the crimes are the men having the least regard for the maintenance of Southern manhood and womanhood. To maintain that they are defending the integrity of the race is either bold hypocrisy or utter lack of conception of the true conditions. Our observation is that the men who participate to the greatest degree in lynchings are those who have least regard for their women, who expose their women to contact with the other race, who make their women do manual labor, who patronize the dispensaries freely, and who associate on terms of equality and friendship with Negroes of both sexes. And Senator Tillman knows that not one lynching in six is for an offense against women, and, moreover, that the action of the mob tends to endanger rather than protect women."

Thus out of our great trials and tribulations are raised up friends even as Moses and Aaron were raised up to succor and to save. The Negro race should take hope at the sincere manifestation of the Southern press which has as a rule come out from ambush into the lime light to fight humanity's battles as becomes the greater potential factors in shaping the destiny of nations. Already the pulpit has declared in favor of equal justice to men, and in favor of the operation of the laws whether white men or blackmen be the subjects. The country will be better for this salutary effort since the very pronouncement of good intentions will result in good somewhere some how. Some one at least will experience a change of heart which as it affects the one is the same as ten thousand. But this is the minimum of good; may we not expect the maximum superinduced by the wave set in motion that should ramify the great heart of the nation inoculating it with greater consideration, repulsing the advancing tide of human mercilessness back to the sea of forgetfulness that life, human life, may not be the plaything or toy, subject to the caprice of any man or set of men, The Negroes everywhere should hail these forces as the allies of God in working out a bloodless revolution, but as effective as that of Abraham Lincoln. We congratulate them for their advance position. congratulate them as agencies more potent than armies with banners; these are the crusaders for the recovering of hearts which are more formidable than Ports Arthur or Gibraltar.

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